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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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GERMAN VANGUARD CAPTURED BY THE ITALIANS AT TEZZE

Defenders Cross the River Piave, Destroying Its Bridges

TAKE LORENZAGO

Austrians Claim Conquest Of Siago in Desperate Street Fighting

DELAY TRANSPORT

Invaders Find Trouble Of Getting up Supplies Is Increasing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 11.—An official communique on Friday reported: Our troops continue to arrive and to establish themselves in the positions chosen for resistance. Our rearguards still hold up the enemy.

An official communique yesterday reported: We repulsed an attack against our advanced positions in Ledro Valley.

Local engagements occurred between Val Sugana and the Valley of the Piave. At Lorenzago one of our rearguards which was surrounded succeeded in pushing through and occupied the village.

From Susegana to the sea our rearguards disengaged from the enemy and crossed the river, blowing up the bridges.

An official communique today reported: "In the neighborhood of Asiago, the enemy captured our advanced posts at Gallio and Monte Ferragh. We subsequently expelled them, taking a hundred prisoners. We captured the enemy's vanguard at Tezze, in Sugana Valley.

"We repulsed the enemy at Valdobbiadene Heights, crossed to the right bank of the River Piave and destroyed Vidor bridge."

Germans Admit Reverse

London, November 11.—A German official communique this afternoon reported: "Strong Italian forces attacked and pressed back our forces near Asiago. We have captured Belluno. The enemy made a stand on the Lower Piave."

The German official communique of November 9 reported:

"We crossed the River Livenza and continue to overcome the resistance of the Italian rear-guards and we are advancing along the mountain roads and the plain, in snow and rain, towards the Piave.

The German official communique of November 10 reported:

"Our pursuit of the Italians in the mountains continues.

"The Austro-Hungarian forces, pressing forward in the Val Sugana and Upper Piave Valley, captured Siago after desperate street fighting.

"They repulsed the Italian rear-guards, who made a stand westward of the Livenza, and reached the Piave from Susegana as far as the sea."

Venice Sets Example

London, November 11.—Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters wires:

Work is going on feverishly everywhere.

Venice is giving an admirable example of fortitude. The foreign Consuls have decided to remain at their posts. The work of strengthening St. Mark's Cathedral continues as usual.

Reuter's correspondent says the difficulties of transport for the Austrians and Germans are increasing owing to the lengthening of their line of communications and the fact that the Italians have been destroying the railways, bridges, roads and water supply.

The Italians are doing their utmost to reconstitute their forces and mass their artillery in order to form a barrier.

The issue of this crisis depends on whether the Austrians and Germans are in sufficient force to continue their advance at the present rate or whether the long-drawn pursuit is so thinning their lines that the

(Continued on Page 8)

Non-Interference in China Is An Essential to Peace, States America-Japan Note

Nippon Mission formally Pledges Assurance Policy Is Not one of Aggression; Clear Suspicions Away

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 12.—The following is a summary of the communication from the United States Legation to the Waichiaopu, transmitting the notes exchanged between Secretary of State Lansing and Viscount Ishii:—

"The visit of the Japanese mission to the United States has afforded opportunity for a free discussion of the interests of the United States and Japan in the Far East. By openly proclaiming that the policy of Japan is not one of aggression and by declaring that there is no intention to take advantage, commercially or indirectly, of the special relations created by her geographical position, the representatives of Japan have cleared the diplomatic atmosphere of the suspicions which have been carefully spread by German propaganda.

"The Governments of the United States and Japan again declare their adherence to the open-door policy and again commit themselves, as far as the two Governments are concerned, to the maintenance of equal opportunity for the full enjoyment of the subjects and citizens of any country in the commerce and industry of China.

"Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in China manifestly have, owing to the geographical relation of the two countries, certain advantages over similar enterprises by the citizens and subjects of any other country.

"The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan have taken advantage of the favorable opportunity to make an exchange of expressions in respect to their relations with China. This understanding has been formally set forth in the notes exchanged and now transmitted.

"The statements in these notes do not require explanation. They not only contain a re-affirmation of the open-door policy, but they introduce the principle of non-interference in the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, which, generally applied, is essential to perpetual international peace, as has been so clearly declared by President Wilson."

Hayashi Gives Explanation

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, November 8.—Peking has been put into quite a flutter by the announcement yesterday evening of the exchange of notes between Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii concerning Japan's position in China. Chinese opinion is divided, American opinion is divided, European opinion is only half-formed, and Japanese opinion again is divided, but on certain well-defined lines. Japanese popular opinion holds one view, Japanese official opinion holds another. In order to get an authoritative Japanese view your correspondent today had an interview with Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking.

Baron Hayashi, when asked how he regarded the exchange of notes, practically covered the whole ground in his first sentence. He said: "The notes speak for themselves. There has been for some time a tendency to misrepresent the relations between Japan and the United States with regard to their attitude towards China. Mischievous reports have been circulated by the irresponsible section of the press, and the two Governments have evidently thought it best to dissipate any misunderstanding that may have arisen in consequence of these reports by again placing on record their acknowledged attitude towards China. You will notice that in the actual text of Mr. Lansing's letter he says that it is desirable that the two Governments should make a public pronouncement once again of their desires and intentions. It is quite clear that there is here simply a re-statement of an old position, intended simply and solely to remind the public what are the respective attitudes of our two Governments towards China. You will notice too, that the reference is solely to China, and not to any more general geographical whole, such as the Far East."

The Special Interests

"Your Excellency will have noticed that there is a distinct reference to the 'special interests' of Japan in Mr. Lansing's note. What do you take it is meant by that reference?"

"That" replied the Minister, "is doubtless used in exactly the same sense as it has been used in the past. I am sure it has no new meaning; that there is no extension of its significance. The fact that several other countries have territory that borders on that of China gives them a special interest in those parts of China which they touch. In exactly the same way, Japan has special interests in China. This has been more than once placed on record in diplomatic documents. I am quite sure the phrase has no new or hidden meaning. It has exactly the same meaning in this context as it has had in the past."

Bearing in mind a report that the text of the notes had been in the hands of the Japanese Legation for several days, that the United States Legation had received no communication from Washington on the subject, and only knew of the signature of the

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Mail to Canada Remains at 2 Cents

The Dominion, Mexico, Cuba And Panama Not Affected By War Tax

Further details of the new United States postal rates have been received by Postmaster Everett. As a result of a recent conference it is stated that the letter postage to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama will remain at 2 cents, as formerly. All first class mail going into the States, however, will be taxed 3 cents for each ounce or fraction.

It is estimated by the government that the annual revenue to be raised by the increased first-class mail rates will amount to G.$70,000,000. The second-class mail increase goes into effect on July 1 next. Newspaper despatches have mentioned a parcel post tax which is to go into effect in the United States on December 1, but the American Post Office here has as yet received no official instructions on this point.

Bruges Docks Fired By British Aviators

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: "Our air-service bombed St. Denis Westrem and Bruges Docks on Friday night. They dropped large quantities of explosives with good results, causing a fire at Bruges Docks. All our machines returned.

E. E. Gibbs Leaves To Join Aero Corps

Young Engineer Who Flew With Art Smith Will Serve Uncle Sam

Mr. Earl E. Gibbs, former engineer of the Amos Bird Co., who stepped into the local limelight recently by accompanying Art Smith on one of his thrilling airplane flights, and who sailed for the United States Sunday, is going home to join the Aviation Corps.

It seems, however, that Mr. Gibbs' preference for the aerial branch of service was not inspired solely by his loops and glides with Art Smith at Yangtszepoo. Previous to his coming to Shanghai, the young engineer had dabbled in aeronautics in Chicago, his home, had made some flights there and was strongly inclined toward the flying game. He is returning to Chicago to join the aviation branch of that district.

During his stay in Shanghai, Mr. Gibbs was a popular member of the community and his departure is regretted by a very wide circle of friends.

Japanese Editors Visiting Shanghai

Mr. K. Ishikawa, editor of the Jiji Shimpo, and Mr. I. Tokutome, proprietor and editor Kokumin Shimbun, are at present visiting in Shanghai, having just arrived from Japan.

A number of dinner receptions to these well known Japanese editors are being arranged by their own countrymen, foreigners and Chinese in honor of their visit.

GOVERNMENT FORCE IN KWANGTUNG IS BADLY DEFEATED BY REBELS

General Mo Loses 2,000 In Battle Near Chaochowfu, Says Swatow Cable

SENDING RE-INFORCEMENTS

Kweichow Men Are Marching On Chungking; Fighting Reported Already

Two thousand loyal troops, under General Mo Ching-yu, Garrison Commissioner of Swatow and Tuchun Li Hao-chi of Fokien, were killed and wounded in the first battle between loyalists and independents in Kwangtung, which took place in the vicinity of Chaochowfu last Thursday, according to a Swatow report. The number of casualties among the rebels was more than 200.

A Peking report confirms the defeat of General Mo and says the Government plans to despatch General Feng Yu-hsian, commander of the sixth division, to lead his troops to assist the Fokien soldiers in their Kwangtung expedition.

Fighting Near Chungking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chungking, November 12.—Kweichow troops are marching on Chungking. Fighting has occurred in the Chungking Hills and wounded men are already coming in.

ARGENTINE AND BRAZIL DISCUSS MUTUAL POLICY

Long Conference Of Ministers Is Held In Rio de Janeiro

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, November 9.—The Argentine Minister has had a long conference with the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom he informed that the largest Argentine cruiser would visit Rio de Janeiro on the 15th as a testimony of the unchangeable friendship existing between Argentine and Brazil.

The conference was very cordial and is considered as very important from the point of view of the effect on South American policy.

A decree has been issued closing the port of Rio de Janeiro.

CAMOUFLAGE AT SEA IS DEVELOPED BY U.S.

Good Results Obtained From Experiments To Reduce Visibility Of Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 9.—The United States Shipping Board is applying more drastic regulations for reducing the visibility of ships. Remarkable results have been achieved, especially with smoke bombs enabling vessels to create an artificial fog extending a great distance and resembling a natural fog.

Although the zone in which the Germans proclaimed they would sink shipping was formerly confined to the English Channel and the immediate vicinity of the British, Irish and French coasts, it has now been extended to the Azores.

The United States Shipping Board is confident that the losses of ships through submarinism will continue to decline.

Bulgars at Struma Throw British Back

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—A German official communique reports:

"The British advanced on the Struma Plain. A powerful Bulgar counter-thrust threw them back."

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 58.1 and the minimum 30.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 51.4 and 35.4.

Dogs of War Wear Gas Masks

Good dogs are getting scarce in the French army. Dogs of almost any good breed, and many of no pedigrees at all, are used for despatch carriers, sentinels, and in ambulance work. The photograph shows a French soldier with his "war dog," both wearing gas masks.

AMERICAN MISSION HAS CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Takes Up Economic Questions With British And French Representatives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—Official: The members of the American Mission have conferred with the British and French representatives on economic questions connected with the blockade. There is every prospect of a complete agreement being reached. Further conferences are pending.

French Judge Ousted Over Bolo Scandal

Dismissal Is Penalty For Introducing Conspirator To Owner Of Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 10.—As a sequel to the Bolo Scandal, the Court of Cassation has dismissed M. Monier, the First President of the Court of Appeal, which is the maximum penalty for unprofessional conduct.

It was M. Monier who introduced Bolo Pasha to M. Humbert, the proprietor of Le Journal.

'Air Force' Proposed To British Commons

Bill Would Provide Board Presided Over By Secretary Of State

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—A Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons which provides for the establishment of an "Air Force" and an Air Council over which one of the Secretaries of State shall preside.

Von Helfterich Is Out; Resignation Accepted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 9.—An official message from Berlin states that the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of Dr. von Helfferich as Vice-Chancellor.

JAPAN AND U.S. REACH SHIPPING AGREEMENT

Nippon To Receive Steel-Plates But Must Furnish Large Amount Of Tonnage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 9.—A further agreement has been reached between the United States and Japan by reason of which Japan will receive sufficient steel-plates to carry out her shipbuilding program and undertake to furnish a large amount of tonnage (? for the use of the Allies) and to extend her co-operation in the warfare against submarines.

HELSINGFORS INVADED BY GERMAN EXPEDITION

Troops Are Landed On Aaland And Also Occupy Most Of Other Islands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, Nov. 10.—A newspaper reports that the Germans have landed at Helsingfors, in Finland.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.—A private wire from Uleaborg, in Finland, which has been received in Stockholm, states that German troops have been landed on Aaland and have occupied most of the Islands.

Labor Party's Offices In Durham Wrecked

Smashed By Mob And Set On Fire After Pacifist Meeting Is Held

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—Following the recent pacifist meeting, a mob wrecked the offices of the Independent Labor Party near Consett, in Durham, and set fire to them. The flames were extinguished.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Nov. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Nov. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Nov. 19
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Nov. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 26
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. Nov. 25

KERENSKY HEADING FORCE OF 200,000 AGAINST CAPITAL

Secures New Allegiance Of Troops in Every Town Passes Through

REBELS IN PANIC

Red Guard is Worsted And Others Flee to Petrograd In Disorder

COSSACK REPUBLIC

Says Unconfirmed Message Want Incorporation In Confederate Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—According to wireless reports, the Cossack regiments in Petrograd have united with the Minimalists against the Leninists and M. Kerensky, who is reported to be nearing Petrograd, is said to have an army of over 200,000 men. If the above is true, it seems to mark the end of Lenin's so-called Government, which, it transpires, has issued a manifesto to the belligerents in favor of peace without annexations and indemnities and an armistice for three months, in order to negotiate such a peace.

A Russian official wireless message states: "The regiments faithful to the Government of the Revolution, in agreement with the Soviet of the Cossacks and all the democratic organisations, have occupied Tsarskoe-selo town and the chief radio station, the rebels retiring in disorderly mobs on Petrograd.

"Severe measures will be taken against marauders and pillagers and those caught will be shot. Rebels will be handed over to the Military Revolutionary Court.

Would Avoid Bloodshed

"Malevski, the Commissary for the Petrograd Military District and a member of the all-Russian committee for saving the country to the Revolution, has issued the following proclamation to the soldiers of Petrograd: 'Gallant regiments from the front, faithful to the Revolution and their country, have approached the capital. In order to avoid the shedding of innocent blood, arrest immediately those who are betraying and ruining the country and send delegations to the regiments moving from the front.'

"The Commissary Stankevitch has issued the following proclamation to the army organisations and Commissaries: 'The revolt against the Bolsheviks (Extremists) is increasing in Petrograd. Attacks on them commenced today and fusilades in the streets are general. The Army Committee has occupied the telephone and removed the Bolsheviks.

"'The Red Guard has been defeated in Moscow. Kerensky is approaching Petrograd and, towards the evening, communications will be established with him.

"'The liquidation of the Bolshevik adventure is only a matter of days, perhaps of hours.'"

Troops Changing Again

The Petrograd correspondent of the Weekly Despatch in a message sent yesterday states that M. Kerensky arrived on Wednesday at Luga where the garrison went over to the Provisional Government. He came to Gatchina this morning, where the same thing happened. Troops loyal to the Provisional Government are known to be near Petrograd and a Division of Cossacks is marching on the Capital from Finland. The Petrograd garrison is again wobbling while it is rumored that most of the Moscow garrison again transferred allegiance to the Provisional Government after fighting the Extremists in the Kremlin.

M. Skobeleff addressed the Committee of Public Safety in the Town Hall and said that the Railwaymen's Union refused to obey further orders from the Maximalist leader, Lenin.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency states that the Military Revolutionary Committee has decided to arrest and incarcerate General Korniloff and his supporters in the

Fortress of Peter and Paul and have them tried immediately.

S. and W. Ask Help

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency states that the Congress of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates has decided, practically unanimously, to appeal to the workmen, soldiers and peasants of Russia stating that the parties of Korniloff, Kerensky, Koledri and others are endeavoring to move troops to Petrograd but that several detachments of Kerensky's troops have already sided with the revolting people. The appeal urges soldiers to resist Kerensky actively, saying that he is a partisan of Korniloff. It also asks railwaymen to stop the forces which Kerensky is sending to Petrograd.

A statement issued by the Petrograd News Agency on Friday stated that the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has elected its officers: namely, 14 Maximalists and 7 Revolutionary Socialists, and has appointed a Delegation to negotiate with the other revolutionary and democratic organisations with a view to stopping bloodshed.

Business Houses Closed

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Friday afternoon, said:

"Quiet continues. The Committee of Public Safety has been established. The banks and many of the leading shops are still closed. The ex-Ministers are not detained in custody. The Headquarters of the Executive of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates is protected by anti-aircraft guns."

Guard Allied Residents

Petrograd, November 9.—A meeting of the Allied representatives at the British Embassy yesterday discussed the question of ensuring the safety of Allied residents.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency states that M. Kerensky, on the 7th, at Gatchina, addressed 6,000 soldiers who were on their way from the front to Petrograd, after which the soldiers decided not to proceed.

The Petrograd Agency also states that the Ministers of the Provisional Government will be charged with complicity in the Korniloff affair.

The entire staffs of the Foreign Office, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Commerce have left work.

Cossack Republic

Paris, November 9.—Unconfirmed messages state that the Cossacks have proclaimed a Republic but are desirous of eventual incorporation in a Confederate Russian Republic.

Cautious Rebellion

Petrograd, November 8.—The Soviet movement began cautiously on Tuesday evening with the seizure of the Telegraph Office and Official News Agency but in view of the complete lack of resistance it extended on Wednesday to the occupation of the whole Capital.

Nevertheless the Provisional Government continued to sit at the Winter Palace and the Ministerial departments and General Staff continued working, although a Revolutionary proclamation issued at 10 o'clock in the morning had announced the fall of the Government.

The Premier, M. Kerensky, was busy all Tuesday night at the Headquarters of the General Staff but disappeared at 7 o'clock the following morning. A rumor is circulating that he has gone to meet the troops from the front whom he had summoned to the Capital.

There was the extraordinary situation on Wednesday of the Government issuing orders, dismissals and appointments which none obeyed while the Pan-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates was issuing a proclamation to the provinces. It was obvious that there was little force behind the Government, which the previous day had been making much display of strength with inspections and parades of armored cars, including tanks. The climax came when the Cossacks refused to support the Provisional Government and when several transports from Kronstadt arrived whose sailors immediately went over to the Maximalists and finally the cruiser Aurora shelled the Winter Palace, which surrendered at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Outwardly perfect order prevails, the public regarding these happenings with apathy.

The Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has approved a decree confiscating large estates and also the appanages of the monasteries, which will be handed over to the Agricultural Committees until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. The decree declares that mineral products belong to the State and every citizen is entitled to own as much land as he can cultivate himself without hired labor.

Brisk Street Fighting

New York, November 8.—The Associated Press correspondent at Petrograd, amplifying the attack made on the Winter Palace, states that there was a constant fusilade of machine-guns, the Junta troops returning the fire briskly. Fighting continued till midnight. The spectacle was seen of armed cars belonging to the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates dashing up and swinging into action in front of the gates of the Palace, while flashes were followed by the explosions of shells fired from the cruiser Aurora.

Ignore Maximalists

Washington, November 10.—The Russian Embassy announces its refusal to recognise the Maximalist Government.

Paris, November 9.—The Echo de Paris says: "Despite traitors Russia will recover and return to her alliance with the Allies."

Le Matin remarks that probably a powerful reaction will follow the present crisis.

German Press Interested

Amsterdam, November 9.—The German Press is deeply interested in events in Russia.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that if the power really passes to the Bolsheviks, otherwise the Extremists, the consequences are incalculable.

The Vossische Zeitung remarks that "as the Maximalists desire peace without annexations, their advent to power will not affect our policy towards Russia."

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "We can look on the events in Russia with equanimity."

Non-Interference Is An Essential

(Continued from Page 1)

notes through communication from the Japanese Legation, which had transmitted the notes on condition that their contents be not divulged until released by the Japanese Legation, the alleged object and intention of this delay being to give the Japanese authorities time to get the benefit of the first impression secured by the publication of their views of the matter, your correspondent asked Baron Hayashi what was the object of the several days' delay in the publication of the announcement. Baron Hayashi replied: "There has been no undue delay, nothing beyond what was necessary to enable the announcement to be made simultaneously to all the Powers concerned. I informed the Chinese Government yesterday evening of the matter and afterwards the information was supplied to the press. There has been no more than the necessary delay."

To Silence Mischievous Reports

Asked if there was anything he himself wished to say about the exchange of notes Baron Hayashi again repeated that the notes spoke for themselves, and added that he hoped the object with which they had been exchanged, namely "to silence mischievous reports," would be achieved. He had no other comment to make.

The Chinese official mind is not yet made up, even at the Waichiaopu, where the absence of the chief, Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, who has been for several days in the French hospital, is made the excuse for an attitude of nescience. A very large section of the Chinese believe that there is some hidden mystery in the thing, that this recognition by Washington of the "special interests" of Japan in China means that Japan is to have a free hand in Manchuria, in Shantung and in Fukien, the parts of China that by their "territorial propinquity" to Japanese possessions may be regarded as being within the sphere of "special relations." On the other hand, responsible Chinese view the matter quite differently, as I shall point out.

American opinion again is divided. There is a section of American opinion that sees a forward move of Japan in the notes. Bearing in mind that American trade has been ousted from places where formerly Japan had merely "special interests," it fears the present notes presage a similar exclusion from the regions enjoying "territorial propinquity" to Japan, at a comparatively early date, because the "special relations" are "particularly" recognised there, and later on from the China field generally. European opinion is only half formed, partly because it has come to look on everything Japan does in China with a certain degree of suspicion, and partly because it realises that for the time being it is useless to expect European Governments to concern themselves very seriously with the Far East, and certainly it is useless to expect them before the war is over to quarrel with Japan.

Great Victory For Ishii

There still remain to be considered two bodies of opinion. Non-official Japanese profess to be highly gratified with the notes. They consider that Viscount Ishii has secured a great diplomatic victory. The local Japanese press is cock-a-hoop over the matter. This section of Japanese opinion is short both in memory and in sight. It forgets, what Baron Hayashi remembers, that there is absolutely nothing new in the notes; and it fails to foresee that if its own interpretation of the notes is correct then there is coming later a day of retribution, when, if improper advantage is taken of the "special relations" that are mentioned in the notes, there will be a real and a strong sentiment in China against Japan.

This cock-a-hoop attitude on the part of a section of Japanese is offset by a very different view held by many Chinese, as mentioned above, by many Americans, and by many others. Put briefly, it is considered that the notes are intended to save Viscount Ishii's face. It is held that as the Viscount's mission was sent off with such a sounding of trumpets, and so much has been expected of it, it could not return without some sort of justification. The Washington authorities could not accede to the alleged desires of the Japanese Government, as presented by Viscount Ishii, practically amounting to giving Japan a free hand in China, and the failure of the mission has been covered by the exchange of notes. This is very crudely put, but it is a fair summary of by no means a small section of Peking opinion.

Gunboat and Steamer Collide in the River

Quiros And Hoihow In Smashup; Both More Or Less Damaged

As a result of a collision in the river yesterday morning the U. S. gunboat Quiros has a gash in her port side and the Butterfield and Swire steamer Hoihow is laid up at Pootung Wharf with her bows smashed in.

The collision occurred in front of the Public Gardens shortly before 9 o'clock, as the Quiros was coming in from a cruise up the river and the Hoihow was coming downstream on a trip to Chefoo. The gunboat was turning the bend to make the senior naval buoy when the steamer hit her, just abaft of amidships. The boats drew away and the Hoihow, with her bow ripped and smashed, proceeded slowly to the Wayside wharf, from where she later came to Pootung. An investigation of the accident is under way.

Emperor of Austria Gets a Close Call

Thrown From Motor Into Torrent, Is Rescued At Critical Moment By Prince

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 11.—A telegram from Gorizia relates a very narrow escape of the Emperor of Austria. He was crossing a torrent, in a motor-car, when it broke down. A footman and soldier were carrying the monarch to the bank when they fell and all of them were swept over a weir and a considerable distance beyond.

Prince Felix, arriving at this very critical moment, plunged into the torrent, accompanied by his suite and eventually rescued the Emperor, who was constantly being submerged beneath the water.

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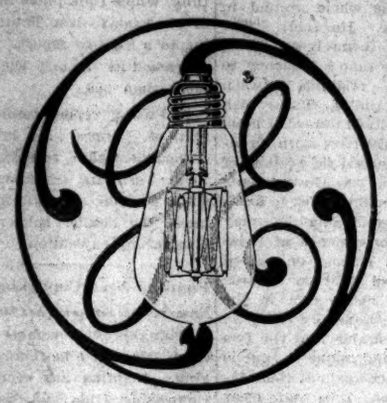

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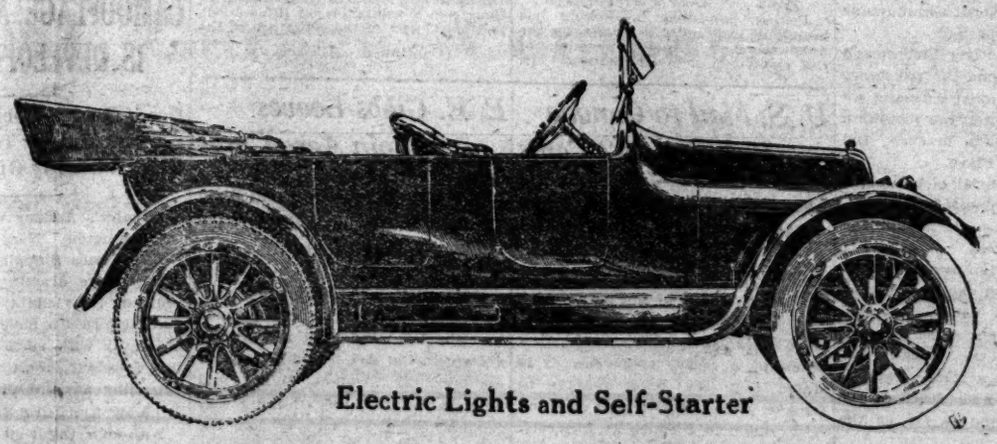

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4,000 Prisoners Also Taken in Allenby's Brilliant Victories; Gaza Falls; Foe in Full Retreat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: General Allenby's advance continued on Saturday and his left wing is in the neighborhood of Es Dud, the ancient Ashdod, 21 miles north-east of Gaza. The enemy's rearguard have occupied a line along the northern branch of the Wadi Sukereir.

The Royal Flying Corps has effectively bombed Wadi Surar junction, the rolling-stock and the station building.

On Friday, our mounted men captured five 5.9-inch howitzers, eight field-guns and 710 prisoners. As the battlefield is six hundred square miles in area, our list of booty is not yet complete.

Near Huj, on Thursday, Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry, in the face of heavy gun, machine-gun and rifle-fire, charged with the greatest gallantry and dash a large body of the enemy and captured twelve guns, killing or wounding the Austrian gunners and taking a hundred prisoners.

An official despatch yesterday reported:

Our mounted units are advancing rapidly and have captured another 400 men and ten guns.

Our line now runs in a south-easterly direstion from two miles northward of Hamameh to two miles northward of Arak-el-Menshiye, on the Central Railway, or generally ten to six miles northward of the Wady Hesi.

We have occupied Askalon.

Our aeroplanes continue to bomb retreating bodies of the enemy and also important centers of communication. They dropped 300 bombs during the day.

Our captured guns total over seventy, of which several are 59s.

General Sir Edmund Allenby estimates the enemy's casualties at 10,000, exclusive of prisoners.

Upon our right the enemy are retiring on Hebron. We hampered their retreat and are capturing prisoners and transport. Our mounted infantry, advancing through Jemameh and Huj, thirteen and nine miles, respectively, eastward of Gaza, have reached the south bank of the Wady Hesi, which is twelve miles northward of the old Turkish front, and thus established contact with our forces advancing from Gaza.

The latter forces have captured the north bank of the mouth of the Wadi Hesi and Herbieh, reaching the railway and turning the enemy's prepared position on this wadi.

We have also captured the Turkish railhead on the coast, at Beithanun and are pursuing the enemy in the direction of Wadi Hesi.

The British Navy, assisted by the French, actively co-operated throughout these operations, bombarding the enemy's communications near the coast and affording other valuable assistance.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, in a message dated the 7th, says: We have already taken 4,000 prisoners, 34 guns and a huge booty.

East Anglian, Home Counties, West Country and Indian troops have pushed through Gaza and occupied the whole of the enemy's defences north-west and south-east of Gaza.

Yeomanry and Indian troops vigorously pursued the enemy towards Beithanun and Deirsenoid while our aeroplanes relentlessly harrassed the Turks, using their machine-guns and dropping bombs on 2,000 enemy infantry at Beitdura and 2,500 at Jubis from a low altitude. The Turks are fleeing in all directions.

Australian Mounted Infantry, Yeomanry and London men pressed the enemy hard in the neighborhood of Sherria, driving them north-westwards.

Reuter's correspondent, in a later message, wires:

Gaza is ours and the enemy are in full retreat all along the line. Large quantities of war-material and guns have fallen into our hands.

The Turks began to weaken last night after the successful operations against their right by London and Irish troops and dismounted Yeomanry supported by Anzac cavalry, Yeomanry-Camelry and East Anglian troops, who attacked west of the Gaza sector last night at 11.30 while West Country and Indian troops advanced against the enemy's eastern defences.

The Turks destroyed some ammunition dumps but the booty is great in this operation, which has resulted in a great victory, due largely to the strategy of General Sir Edmund Allenby, who outflanked the Turks on the left and right, thus annulling all the advantages of their positions.

His efforts were nobly seconded by the self-sacrifice, courage and persistence of all ranks, who endured every hardship cheerfully and defeated the enemy in every encounter.

Our troops are now busily pursuing the Turks, whose lines of retreat are being heavily shelled by the guns of the Allied warships.

Yesterday's operations consisted of a feint against the Turkish rear followed by a heavy flank attack upon their main defences on our left, which fell in succession before the irresistible onslaught of our London and Irish troops.

One of the features of yesterday's fighting was the remarkable stand made by troops from Wales and the Home Counties against a Turkish attempt to get round our right.

The sound of heavy guns is still audible, indicating that the Turks are still receiving severe punishment.

I have visited Gaza, which is mostly a collection of filthy hovels. The most attractive feature is the gardens and plantations surrounding the town on all sides, which are enclosed in cactus hedges that proved a formidable obstacle last April. They are six to twenty feet thick and impervious to shrapnel. The Turks cleverly utilised them by digging long lines of very deep trenches inside, protected by concealed wire and with the forward lines commanding an open field of fire across the bare sand-dunes.

The enemy's dug-outs are very elaborate, being twenty feet deep and roofed with tree-trunks and sand-bags.

Equally remarkable with the Turkish defences was the destructive effect of our fire. The ground is pitted with shell-holes and littered with shrapnel-cases and bullets. For ten days, without interruption night or day, a steady stream of high explosives and shrapnel was poured on this position. The Turk had never experienced such a battering, his *morale* gave way completely and last night he bolted. Our troops simply walked over the Turkish trenches and, pressing on, found the Ali Muntar system also evacuated.

If the Turks had chosen to fight to the last our assault would have been very costly, for this magnificently organised position was considered impregnable both by the Germans and the Turks. Officer prisoners recently taken declared that it was impossible for the British to take Gaza.

Thanks to Sir Edmund Allenby's masterly strategy, within ten days from the beginning of our bombardment we have captured Gaza and Beersheba, demolished defences representing months of labor directed by German technical skill and taken already 4,000 prisoners, thirty-four guns and a huge booty.

Official: His Majesty the King has telegraphed to General Sir Edmund Allenby:

"I heartily congratulate you and your troops on the successful results of the ably conceived plans which have been crowned by the capture of Gaza. I admire the tenacity and endurance of all ranks."

Cairo, November 8.—Scottish troops have crossed the Wadi Hesi and are advancing over the high ground northwards.

The Australians have seized the railway-station at Umdabkhal, taking 300 prisoners and much booty.

The enemy are retiring along the whole front and are being vigorously pursued.

MGANGIRA ABANDONED BY E. AFRICA GERMANS

Sustain Heavy Reverse Beyond Mahenge; Now Retreating Toward Liwale

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11—An official despatch from East Africa reports: Between October 23 and November 8, the British forces south-eastward of Mahenge drove the enemy eastwards and captured 142 Germans and 140 Askaris. The enemy have evacuated Mgangira and are now retreating towards Liwale. Our advance continues in Rukeledi Valley. The enemy have abandoned material, including a 4-inch naval gun.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—Montagu's Weekly Silver Report says that a certain amount has been offered every day, but the tone of the market is heavy so that buyers are shy. The China Exchange also has a weak tendency.

The nett imports of silver into India during July totalled 6,406,825 and from April to July, inclusive, to 33,702,629 ounces, of which the Indian Government was responsible for 30,552,487 ounces, which is mintable into 890 Lakhs of Rupees.

GREAT FLOODS IN SIAM

Reuter's Service

Bangkok, November 8.—Unusually great floods are seriously damaging the rice crop. The railways are also affected.

Provision for Long War May Bring Quick Peace, Thinks Sir Eric Geddes

'Bulldog with Fangs Fixed in Enemy's Throat, Body Braced and Tail Wagging, Isn't a Pessimist'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—At the Guildhall Banquet tonight there were 400 guests. It was of very modest proportions as regards the food served. Exeept for the turtle soup the same meal could have been had anywhere for 3/6. The wine was in consonance, a bottle of champagne being shared between half-a-dozen guests. The meal lasted forty minutes.

Earl Curzon, a member of the War Cabinet, proposing the toast of "Our Allies," said that it was only by combined, concentrated, harmonious and unselfish action by all the Allies that they could obtain victory and a world-peace.

The Allies now are really composed of seventeen States, while an additional nine have broken off relations with the enemy. These peoples had been drawn together, he would not say to crush the German sovereign and people, but to crush the spirit of overweening military arrogance, and material force in its most brutal, crudest, most organised and most scientific form which animated them.

U. S. Makes History

He referred to the day when United States troops marched through the streets of London and the day when they received their baptism of fire in France as historic both in the annals of war and of the history of the two peoples.

Alluding to Russia and Italy, Earl Curzon said he offered them respectful sympathy in their hour of trial. He trusted Russia would still pierce the somber gloom momentarily hanging over her. Italy's heart had not been broken and she was now, with superb self-control, bracing herself to meet the invader. The presence of M. Painleve and Mr. Lloyd George in Italy was the best guarantee of what the Alliance stood for. "The Allies have been fighting for three years with one heart and one mind. Shall not the future find them more and more with one strategy and one front. Out of all this commotion may there not arise greater unity and direction of control, rendering the alliance a more effective instrument."

Agreement of Navies

Replying to the toast of "The Imperial Forces," Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that on all questions of broad naval strategy there was complete agreement between the Admiralty and the commanders of the great navies afloat.

Submarinism had not been defeated but for the present it was held and it would finally be defeated, but he did not wish to lull the country into a sense of security and complacency On the contrary, he urged that there has been no moment of the war when there was greater need for steadfastness, courage, determination and solidarity. Britain's losses in ships had been very heavy and, although they were steadily reducing them, they were still heavy, hence the great need for the reduction of imports and increased home production and increased ship-building.

The sky was momentarily overcast: a great storm was sweeping over the Russian sky and a passing cloud was obscuring the Italian sun, but the cloud would pass. Moreover the enemy were suffering from a shortage of essential supplies, want and disintegration. It was a significant fact that the enemy were constantly initiating peace-talk.

Optimism no Crime

He had been accused of optimism—as if optimism was a crime. "Picture to yourselves a fighting bull-dog with his fangs fixed in the enemy's throat, body braced and tail wagging. Is he a pessimist? No! he's an optimist, born of determination, confidence and courage. So it is with us. But we must provide for a long war and conserve our resources. If this is done a real peace may come more suddenly than we dared hope."

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, who also replied, said that the *morale* of their army was never higher than today.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, replying to the toast of "The Ministry," speaking of the temporary lowering clouds, said that the future of Russia is a sealed book but they need not despair. No nation ever won or deserved freedom which was not prepared to fight for it and which was not ready to strain every nerve to drive out the invader.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to pay a great tribute to the Dominion troops, to whom Englishmen never grudged praise. But the Germans alleged that they left all the hard fighting to the men from the Dominions. None knew better than they that nothing they had done had not been equalled by the deeds of their British comrades.

League of Free Peoples

He then proceeded to review the general military situation. He emphasised that Germany has secured complete control over the armies of her allies and that such control did not exist and could not exist to the same extent among Britain's allies because they were a league of free peoples, but a step had just been taken which would make their co-operation closer than it has ever been. Today the Allied Military Staff of France, Great Britain and Italy has been created. It would sit permanently to study military problems as a whole and as the result of its creation the whole front from the Channel to the Adriatic could in future be treated as one. The enemy's great advantage was that he could move over internal lines as a whole. The Allies had to move not across a diameter, but across a circumference.

He refused to prophesy regarding Italy but he believed that the Italians would be able to hold the enemy until aid came from their western allies. He thought the German attack on Italy was partly actuated by the hope to divide the Allies, partly to keep up the spirits of the German people, but Germany would never win the war until she had defeated the French and British armies in the West.

He saw no prospect of an early peace. It was now a question of nerve and staying-power. All the belligerents staggered beneath their load: it was a question of who was going to fall. He knew the hearts of their soldiers and sailors and those of their allies would not fail them.

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CADORNA IS RELIEVED OF ITALIAN COMMAND

Joins Gens. Foch And Sir H. Wilson On Permanent Allied Military Committee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 9.—The Allied Conference which met at Rappallo created a supreme political council of the Allies for the whole western front, assisted by a permanent Central Military Committee composed of General Foch, General Sir Henry Wilson and General Cadorna.

General Diaz, Chief of the General Staff, has succeeded General Cadorna as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Forces.

The Minister of War has sent a letter to General Cadorna emphasising the depth to which the army and country will feel the change. The name of Cadorna is a symbol of bravery, skill, firmness and vigor. The King of Italy has decreed the sacrifice in order that General Cadorna may make still greater contributions to the task confronting Italy and her allies.

General Diaz, the new Commander in Chief, is 56 years of age. It is said that he combines the brilliant intellect of the south with the solidity of the north. He was a Colonel in Libya and commanded an Army Corps on Carso Plateau.

Under Diaz General Badoglio and General Giardino have been appointed to assist him.

In this connection the Journal d'Italia states that the Supreme Command will no longer be confided to one man but will be shared by 3.

General Badoglio is 47 years of age. He participated in the campaigns in Africa in 1895/1897 and in Libya, and commanded an Army Corps on Bainsizza Plateau in the present war.

General Giardino, who is 53 years of age, was for some time Minister of War. He has been decorated for valor and most of his service has been in the Bersaglieri.

The Minister of War in a letter to General Diaz mentions that he has always recognised his very high civil and military qualities. His Army Corps has always been brilliantly led in good or ill fortune. "I send greeting in the name of Italy which waits and hopes."

Paris, November 11.—It is officially stated that the Superior War Council of the Entente will nominally meet at Versailles, where the Inter-Allied General Staff will also be established.

It has been decided that the Inter-Allied Military Conference shall meet in Paris.

M. Painleve returned yesterday and presided over a meeting of the Cabinet.

Le Temps states that the Supreme Council will probably comprise the Premier and a member of the War Council of each country, who will meet twice a month and will examine the plans of the various staffs reporting upon the operations being carried out. The Commanders-in-Chief will still be responsible to their respective Governments.

London, November 11.—The Sunday newspapers print enthusiastic articles concerning General Sir Henry Wilson. They declare that his dramatic leap to the front is not unexpected as he has been frequently consulted by the Cabinet concerning the military position.

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JAPAN IS SUSPICIOUS OF AMERICAN NAVY

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki Of Diet Mission Says Building Program Puzzles

AGAINST SECRET PACTS

Favors New Russian Policy With Diplomacy Open And Above Board

Tokio, November 3.—"Your Government's naval program, as laid down by your last Congress, is causing a great deal of suspicion in Japan." This was the statement of Kotaro Mochizuki, a member of the Japanese commission, composed of members of the Japanese Diet, when the mission reached San Francisco. "Your Government plans to build seventy battleships of the latest dreadnaught class in the next four years, while the naval program of Japan calls for but forty. This the Japanese people cannot understand, and there are many in my country who think that it means no good to us.

"The Japanese people are an industrial people entirely. Where you have in this country 160 persons to the square mile, in Japan we have 1,600. We have a comparatively small farming country; we are manufacturers. We import raw material and export the finished product.

Open Door Promised

"Our only hope of expansion lies in China, and particularly in Korea. We have promised the so-called 'open door,' and we mean it. The weakest part of China today is its monetary system. We advocate the co-operation of the United States and Japan in forming a great national bank which will stabilise financial conditions there, and instead of having seventeen different kinds of money in circulation, we think there should be but one. What China needs is something like your Federal Reserve Bank, one which will be controlled by the United States and Japan. If necessary, obtain the assistance of the French and British governments.

Would Protect Filipinos

"We hope the United States will eventually give back the islands to the Filipinos, but at the same time form with the Japanese Government a protectorate which will assure the sovereignty of the islands from invasion by other governments.

"You have had in this country a number of 'Jingoes,' as you call them, and we have had the same in Japan. You have found that most of this propaganda started from sources which can be traced directly to Germany and we have found the same true in Japan.

"We want an open and aboveboard kind of diplomacy. We believe in the new Russian policy of no secret treaties between nations. It is said that the Japanese are a wily people, but I assure the people of this country that we are above board and hope the day will soon come when all misunderstanding between us and other nations will be wiped out."

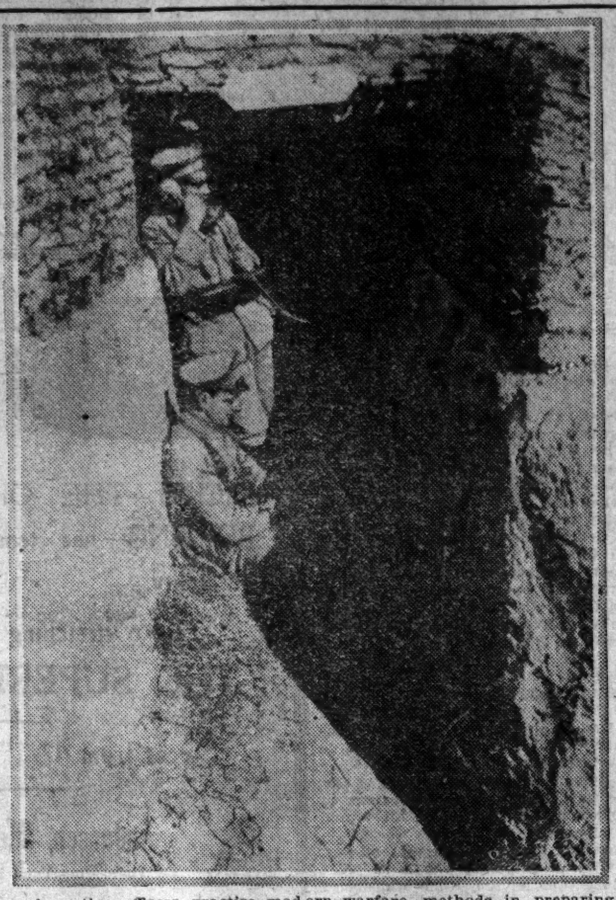
German-Asiatic Bank Liquidation Is Begun

Bureau Formally Announces Winding Up Of Enemy Institution's Affairs

The Bureau of Liquidation of the German Asistic Bank in Shanghai announces that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the business in China of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank has been placed in liquidation.

All parties of Chinese, Allied or neutral nationalities who have claims against the said Bank are requested to notify the Shanghai Bureau of Liquidation within a month. All parties indebted to the Bank must discharge their liabilities also within one month.

Argentine Officers in Trench Work



Argentine officers practise mod ern warfare methods in preparing for opening of hostilities. Argentine officers at a telephone station in the trenches during maneuvers. The Argentine army, in equipment and training, compares favorably with any.

Fantastics' Last Bill

A new program was seen at the Victoria Theater last night when Frederic Shipman's Fantastics presented a diversified bill that won the approval of the audience. The opening number was a good musical mixture done in military costume by Elsie Black and Bert Wiles. On their respective instruments, the flute and the xylophone, these two artists would be hard to beat. Hilda Felstead made the house rock with laughter with her various good stories, while Leonard Nelson did the same in his portrayal of "Come to the Races." Ivy Aldous and Fred Keeley also scored heavily in their dancing and singing duets. Fern French and Nellie Black charmed both the eye and the ear in their duets, while Miss Black's violin numbers were a great treat. But two more nights remain of the company's stay in Shanghai, as they sail for Japan on Thursday. The booking is at Moutrie's.

Brazzanovich Case Gets Continuance

The case of Antony Brazzanovich, charged with threatening William Pucher, manager of the Austrian Lloyd, was resumed in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan. The hearing was adjourned for a week after the testimony given last week by Alfred Ohme, of the Lloyd office, had been repeated and translated into Italian for Brazzanovich's benefit. Regarding Ohme's statement that Brazzanovich told him: "Unless Pucher paid him £42 in 24 hours he would see the consequences," the defendant said he meant nothing, but only wanted his pay. He denied having said that he was not afraid of going to prison.

The defendant asked for a remand, stating that he wanted to engage Mr. G. D. Musso as counsel and after some discussion by the court of the problem of destitute enemy subjects the case was adjourned.

Kremla Sent to Jail For Bar Room Fights

Defendant In Recent Murder Case Gets Month For Assaulting C. E. Starke

Heinrich Kremla, the Austrian who was recently acquitted of murder in connection with the Austrian Consulate raid, appeared again in the Mixed Court yesterday and was sent to prison for one month for assaulting Charles E. Starke. Kremla was also charged with assaulting a Mr. and Mrs. Ivanovitch on Hankow Road, but this charge was dismissed.

The offense for which he was sentenced occurred in the Grand Bar at 387-8 North Szechuen Road. He attacked Starke with the metal mouthpiece of a musical instrument and jabbed his victim viciously about the head with it. Starke appeared in Court with his head swathed in bandages. According to the testimony, the two men had entered the bar amicably and had a number of drinks. A party of Germans had then come in and an argument arose between Starke and Kremla. Kremla said that Starke had urged the Germans to attack him. In answer to further questioning neither man was able to give a coherent reason for the fight. Assessor Byrne gave Kremla a severe cautioning about getting into trouble after his experiences in the recent past.

THREE AIRPLANES JOIN IN ATTACK ON SOUTH

Peiyang Troops Form Battle Line For Offensive With 25,000 Men

The aviation corps attached to the Northern forces has made its initial air raid on the Southern troops, according to a Changsha report. The corps consists of three small machines piloted by graduates of the School of Aviation in Peking.

A forty li battle line has been drawn along the Hunan front by the Peiyang troops, numbering about 25,000. The line starts from Hochiasan on the left and ends at Shihtienchia on the right. The headquarters is located at Siantang. Preparations are going forward for a concentrated attack on the Southerners.

The rebels are concentrated at Paochinfu, which they have captured since the first of the month. They are under the leadership of Generals Lu Yu-kwan, the son of Lu Yung-ting, and Chao Hsien-wu, a division commander. They are aiming at Changsha, the capital, which is not heavily guarded at present.

Meanwhile the reinforcements under General Chang Ching-yao have not come to strengthen the Northerners, on account of the lack of funds, while General Fang Kuo-chang's attitude is not yet defined and it is not known whether he will assist the North.

The Central Government has telegraphed to Lung Chi-kwang, the new Inspector-General, to settle matters amicably with Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting. Should any difficulties arise in the transferring of the office, he should consult Peking.

Li Yao-han, the new Kwangtung Tuchun, informed Peking that he is still at Shaoching in order to check any armed move by Inspector-General Lu from Wuchow. He has sent the Shaoching Military Commissioner, Ju Wang, to Canton to arrange for his assumption of the new post. He asks that the government order Lung to lead an armed attack on Kwangsi immediately.

The exchange value of the notes of the Banks of China and Communications in Peking has now dropped to 68. The government announces that it will utilise the Y.10,000,000 advanced by Japan on the big Reorganisation Loan for the strengthening of the notes.

North Massing Troops

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Yen-Ch'eng, Honan, November 9.—During the past two weeks soldiers have been passing through in trainloads day and night for the South, so that the North must be preparing for serious fighting. All mails are censored in the local post office. Honan itself is quiet. We had our share of troubles during the days of White Wolf.

A very large egg factory is being erected quite near the railway station uder the superintendence of an American engineer. Many others have been built all along the line, but I understand this is to be more up to date than anything attempted so far.

Repairs have now been completed on the Peking-Hankow line, and trains are running as formerly.

A CORRECTION

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., asks that correction be made of the report that passengers on its liner from Vancouver were unable to leave the ship Saturday owing to the heavy storm at Woosung. It says: "The tender was able to lie alongside the ship long enough to take all the passengers and most of the baggage. All the passengers were landed at Shanghai at 1 p.m. Saturday. Owing to rough weather in the afternoon we were unable to put the outward passengers on board the ship."

SOOCHOW AIDS TIENTSIN

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Soochow, November 10.—Attempts are being made all over Soochow to get together money for the flood sufferers in the North. Fetes of several kinds are being held. Schools are taking up collections and getting together as much as possible. The students and teachers of Soochow University have just sent in the sum of $388.40.

PALE LIPS ARE A WARNING

The first place where anæmia, or thin blood, shows is in the lips and gums and the membranes that line the eyelids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quantity or colour.

Thin blood is a danger; it invites disease. As the organisms of the blood have to repel disease germs, thin blood means less power to do this. For instance, when you cut yourself, the wound does not heal so quickly if your blood is thin and weak.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Good, wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today; you can get them from Chemists, or direct and post free, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 for $8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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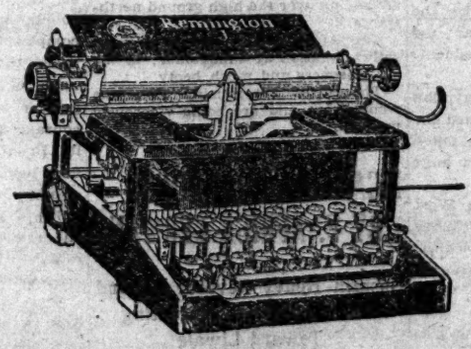

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

Bootless Over Rheumatism Mr. C. R. Burkill Yet Rides Gladiator To Win St. Leger

Favorite Has Easy Victory in Fraction Over Record; Black Diamond and Beaconsfield Qualify

If only the weather will hold good over today and tomorrow, the Race Club for sure will count this as its record gathering. After the heavy deluge and the more recent cold snap, yesterday morning broke fine and clear and it was not even particularly cold.

Consequently, for a first day, there was a specially big attendance in the paddocks and stands, who were treated to some close and exciting racing. Scarcely ever have such large fields been known at Shanghai, there being a fine turnout for every race.

The sensation of the day was Mr. C. R. Burkill's performance with Gladiator, the Leger and Champions favorite. Many of the pony's supporters became somewhat glum over the weekend, when it was learned that Mr. Burkill had developed a bad attack of rheumatism and that it was doubtful if he would be able to ride.

They were not relieved to see him sitting in the owners' stand with his foot resting on the rails. But Mr. Burkill opened up a new brand of racing sensation which has made him even more popular than ever. Men have been known to ride with broken arms and collarbones, bandaged heads and so on, but he, unable to pull on his left riding boot, turned out without it, with the result that Gladiator simply romped away from The Oriole in the Leger, with the wondrous Springie badly beaten into third. No wonder "Chuck" had ten minutes of hand-shaking and a rousing reception up at the buffet afterwards.

The time was only one-fifth of a second outside record. This made the pony look a certainty for the Champions until Beaconsfield came out in a later race and rolled home in its old convincing style. A mishap puts Castlefield off the card and all the other "Fields" seem badly out of form.

Black Diamond qualified, but did not seem to have much more left in it, though it won easily enough. None of the other winners yesterday could touch Gladiator.

The meeting opened with the worst start on record. One pony had not got to the post, whilst the rest were strung out everywhere. Mr. Vida was away out in front, which, in half a mile, is almost enough in itself to win a race and when he was there with that fine Kiangwan performer, Dunmore, a victory by three lengths was just what could be expected, no matter how gamely Niblick struggled.

The Criterions was a good thing for the John Peel stable, Silver Streak winning with scarce an effort, whilst the second string, Sandy, ran Wynona out of second.

The Malden Stakes brought a big surprise, for outsiders collared all the places, with correspondingly healthy dividends, two being over $100. A very strong finish gave Mr. Ezra the race for Elkwood.

Paced by The Capercailzie, Black Diamond ran well placed all through for the Fah-Wah Stakes, shot into a good lead down the straight and, though the verdict was only half a head, this was with Mr. Johnstone looking round all the way, carefully judging the pace and ready for a shakeup if needed.

Bernina was a big order for the Sub-Griffins Stakes, but could not do better than two lengths behind Darra, by which range it beat Hawkeye into third.

Golden Horn and Grey Goose fell right away early on in the Leger and Shirley, out in front, was going so fast and strongly that it really did look as though even Gladiator would have a big task. However, once Mr. Burkill asked the gallant pony for an effort, it shot right round the field and saved him any fears of a jostle on the nervy foot during a battle up the straight.

The Oriole came great guns for the run in, displacing Springie by three lengths and was going for all it was worth after Gladiator. The latter, however, was not worried, despite the time being so fast.

More strong fancies were upset in the Eclipse, when Mr. Moller rushed up his Lamplight, to win half a length in a tight finish. The pari-mutuel paid out $156.

Beaconsfield won the Autumn Cup anyhow. Mr. Stewart followed up this, his first success, by taking Kowloon out for the Whangpoo Stakes and showing that its favoritism was justified, for it also won easily.

Wild Gamble is only its name. This pony, too, was a very big order and wound up the day by annexing the Kalgan Plate and giving Mr. Ezra his second win. By this time it was almost too dark to follow the ponies.

The winning mounts were well distributed. Messrs. Johnstone, Ezra and Stewart had two each and Messrs. Vida, Dalgliesh, Burkill and Moller one each.

The detailed results follow:

1.—The Maloo Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—Half a Mile.

	lbs.	
Mr.	Elrettus' ches Merrysand, late Dunmore, Mr. F. R. Vida	152—1
Mr	Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh	158—2
Messrs.	Toeg and Speelman's brown Swanee, Mr. Rowe	158—3
Mr.	M. O. Springfield's grey Mechanism, Mr. C. C. Boyd	155—0
Mr.	Dick Turpin's grey Vivat, Mr. E. S. McBain	152—0
Mr.	John Peel's ches Lights Out, Mr. J. Johnstone	155—0
Mr.	John Peel's ches Biplane, Mr. E. U. Reid	152—0
Mr.	Jedfertno's bay Reims, Mr. E. B. Rose	150—0
Mr.	Jedfertno's grey Bixshoote, late Drumstick, Mr. S. A. Sleap	155—0
Sir	Ellis Kadoorie's ches Essex Chief, Mr. M. O. Springfield	155—0
Mr.	Henry Humphreys' bay Field Mouse, Mr. E. Schoch	153—0
Mr.	John Liddell's grey Cohasset, Mr. A. Commons	152—0
Sir	Paul's grey Coronet Dahlia, Mr. J. I. Ezra	155—0
Mr.	Henry Morriss' brown Cranfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	155—0
Mr.	Henry Morriss' black Black Jester, Mr. Law	156—0
Mr.	Shanghai's grey Grey Goose, Mr. E. Moller	155—0
Mr	Dem's grey The Skinner, Mr. G. C. Crokam	147—0
The	Farmyard's brown Lecapon, Mr. C. E. Whitamore	148—0
Mr.	Tiga Tuan Kongsee's black Tiga, Mr. S. Braad-Sorensen	152—0
Mr.	Stubbs' ches The Disappointing Bird, Mr. R. Knoll	161—0

Three lengths; a neck. Time, 58 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $21.10. Places, 1st $7.60, 2nd $6.60, 3rd 15.10. Members' sweep. 1st ticket 25, 2nd 6, 3rd 2.

2.—The Criterion Stakes.—Value Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile.

	lbs.	
Mr.	John Peel's grey Silver Streak, Mr. J. Johnstone	152—1
Mr.	John Peel's ches Sandy, Mr. E. U. Reid	155—2
Mr.	Fash's grey Wynona, Mr. W. Hill	158—3
Messrs.	Toeg and Speelman's black Zuider Zee, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	155—0
Mr.	Kosmos' grey Milkway, Mr. N. W. Hickling	155—0
Mr.	Henry Humphreys' brown Brown Mouse, Mr. R. Knoll	158—0
Sir	Paul's grey Attraction Dahlia, late Herolini, Mr. F. R. Vida	152—0
Mr.	Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	158—0
Mr.	Francis' ches The Viscount, Mr. A. Commons	149—0
Mr.	Dem's roan Cherry Brandy, Mr. De Zutter	147—0
Mr.	Ezra's grey Triumph, Mr. J. I. Ezra	155—0

A length and a half; one. Time, 2.4 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $9.40. Places, 1st $6.30, 2nd $47.30, 3rd $9.30. Members' sweep. 1st ticket 540, 2nd 457, 3rd 259.

3.—The Malden Stakes.—Value, Tls. 500. Second pony Tls. 150. Third pony Tls. 75. For China ponies being bona-fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

	lbs.	
Mr.	Ezra's grey Elkwood, Mr. J. I. Ezra	158—1
Mr.	Stubbs' grey Dairy, Mr. R. Knoll	158—2
Sir	Ellis Kadoori's dun Peking Chief, Mr. M. O. Springfield	164—3
Messrs.	Toeg and Speelman's dun Beauly, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	155—0
Messrs.	Winsome and Hasty's black The Raven, Mr. W. Hill	155—0
Messrs.	Stephen and Burkill's grey Mulresk, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh	152—0
Mr.	C. R. Burkill's grey Report, Mr. G Grayrigge	158—0
Mr.	John Peel's ches Jingle Johnnie, Mr. J. Johnstone	155—0
Mr.	Jedfertno's black dun Messines, Mr. E. S. McBain	155—0
Mr.	R. Macgregor's bay The Boy, Mr. G. C. Crokam	152—0
Mr.	R. Macgregor's black The Bookie, Mr. A. Commons	152—0
Mr.	Norden's roan Selfstarter, Mr. Braad-Sorensen	152—0
Mr.	Cire's ches Dimlight, Mr. C. E. Whitamore	155—0
Mr.	Elrettus' dun Goldsand, Mr. F. R. Vida	155—0
Brothers	White's grey Whiterock, Mr. S. A. Sleap	152—0
Messrs.	Harry and Joe's brown Hot Air, Mr. N. W. Hickling	152—0
Mr.	Harry White's grey Streatham, Mr. J. A. Hayes	152—0
Mr.	B. D. Kapteyn's brown Fosferado, Mr. R. S. Davis	155—0

Two lengths; one. Time, 1.31 4/5. Pari-mutuel, to win $115.10. Places, 1st $34, 2nd $108.30, 3rd $54. Members' sweep. 1st ticket 175, 2nd 616, 3rd 506.

4.—The Fah-Wah Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony Tls. 100, Third pony Tls. 75. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bona-fide griffins of this meeting allowed 5 lbs.—One Mile and a Half.

	lbs.	
Mr.	John Peel's black Black Diamond, Mr. J. Johnstone	164—1
Mr.	R. Macgregor's grey Upwood Park, Mr. A. Commons	161—2
Mr.	Gibbings' grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	164—3
Mr.	Bonar's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. W. Hill	158—0
Messrs.	Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercailzie, Mr. H. E. Arnhold	167—0
Mr.	Reykcol's grey Ten Cents, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh	158—0
Mr.	Grayland's grey Rio Colorado, Mr. G. Grayrigge	161—0
Mr.	Jedfertno's grey Bapaume, late Ashley, Mr. M. O. Springfield	158—0
Mr.	Henry Humphreys' grey Northland, Mr. A. Knoll	155—0
Mr.	John Liddell's grey Inchkeith, Mr. E. U. Reid	158—0
Mr.	Cire's bay Beaconlight, Mr. E. Moller	158—0
Mr.	Henry Morriss' brown Wakefield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	155—0
Mr.	Ezra's bay Dixie, Mr. J. I. Ezra	158—0
Mr.	Weeleo's grey Jammy Face, Mr. S. A. Sleap	158—0

Half-a-length; a neck. Time, 3.13 1/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $8. Places, 1st $8.10, 2nd $18.90, 3rd $14.50. Members' sweep 1st ticket 43, 2nd 726, 3rd 5.

5.—The Subscription Griffins Stakes.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75, Third pony Tls. 50. For subscription griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Weight for inches as per scale. —Three-Quarters of a Mile.

	lbs.	
Messrs.	Stephen and Burkill's brown Darra, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh	155—1
Mr.	Silex's grey Bernina, Mr. R. F. Stewart	155—2
Mr.	Seth's ches Hawkeye, Mr. A. Commons	155—3
Mr.	McBain's ches Golden Sub, Mr. E. S. McBain	152—0
Mr.	Gibbings' brown Oyster Bay, Mr. R. Knoll	152—0
Mr.	Renniks' grey Rouble, Mr. S. A. Sleap	152—0
Mr.	T. S. Forrest's ches Midlothian, Mr. J. Johnstone	152—0
Mr.	Jedfertno's brown Craonne, Mr. E. Moller	156—0
Sir	Ellis Kadoorie's grey Maloo Chief, Mr. M. O. Springfield	155—0
Mr.	Jutland's cream Anglodane, Mr. Braad-Sorensen	155—0
Mr.	Uto's black Spaghetti, Mr. E. S Schoch	147—0
Mr.	Fay's brown Flannigan, Mr. E. U. Reid	155—0
Mr.	E. S. Hine's brown Basuto, Mr. E. S. Hine	151—0
Mr.	Elrettus' piebald Mottled, Mr. F. R. Vida	155—0
Mr.	Dem's brown Loustic, Mr. W. Wuilleumier	152—0
Mr.	Golfred's black dun First Attempt, Mr. F. Elias	150—0
Messrs.	Middy and Thomas' grey The Tank, Mr. J. A. Hayes	155—0
Mr.	Jordan's bay Peckham, Mr. C. C. Boyd	152—0

Messrs. Edbrook and The Farmyard's bay Grape Nuts, Mr. Roggers 153—0

Two lengths; the same. Time, 1.32 1/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $54.10. Places, 1st $15, 2nd $8.20, 3rd $13. Members' sweep. 1st ticket 605, 2nd 492, 3rd 600.

6.—The Shanghai St. Leger.—Value, Tls. 750. Second pony Tls. 250. Third pony Tls. 100. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1917. Weight, 10st. 7lbs. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3lbs. extra for every inch over. Winners of a race 5lbs. extra, two or more races 10lbs. extra.—One Mile and Three-Quarters.

	lbs.	
Mr.	John Liddell's grey Gladiator, Mr. C. R. Burkill	157—1
Messrs.	Winsome and Hasty's ches The Criole, Mr. W. Hill	152—2
Mr.	John Peel's cream Springie, Mr. J. Johnstone	148—3
Mr.	McBain's cream Golden Horn, Mr. E. S. McBain	147—0
Messrs.	Toeg and Speelman's ches Fresco, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	152—0
Capt.	Bahnson's grey Kronborg, Mr. Wuilleumier	147—0
Messrs.	Winsome and Hasty's ches The Golden Oriole, Mr. H. E. Arnhold	157—0
Mr.	G. D. Coutts' ches Shirley, Mr. R. W. Dalgliesh	152—0
Messrs.	Sky and Hickling's grey The Dean, Mr. N. W. Hickling	152—0
Sir	Ellis Kadoorie's grey Formosa Chief, Mr. R. Knoll	147—0
Mr.	R. Mecgregor's bay The Card, Mr. A. Commons	152—0
Mr.	Cire's dun Fairylight, Mr. E. Moller	157—0
Mr.	Henry Morriss' grey Ashfield, Mr. H. E. Morriss	148—0
Mr.	Henry Morriss' ches Valleyfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	147—0
Mr.	Elrettus' grey Royalsand, Mr. J. I. Ezra	147—0
Mr.	Shanghai's grey Grey Goose, Mr. E. U. Reid	157—0
Mr.	Stubbs' black Blackford, Mr. J. A. Hayes	152—0

Length and a half; three. Time, 3.42 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $11.70. Places, 1st $6.70, 2nd $8.20, 3rd $6.90. Members' sweep. 1st ticket 117, 2nd 260, 3rd 231.

7.—The Eclipse Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony Tls. 100. Third pony Tls. 75. For China ponies, being bona-fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7lbs. extra.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.	
Mr.	Cire's ches Lamplight, Mr. E. Moller	155—1
Mr.	Ezra's grey Goodwood, Mr. J. I. Ezra	155—2
Mr.	E. C. Pearce's bay Seadrake, Mr. W. Hill	158—3
Messrs.	Toeg and Speelman's bay Santiago, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	158—0
Mr.	Neville's grey Good Boy, Mr. R. F. Stewart	155—0
Mr.	John Peel's grey Silver Fizz, Mr. J. Johnstone	155—0
Sir	Ellis Kadoorie's ches Russian Chief, Mr. E. S. McBain	152—0
Mr.	John Liddell's bay Hawthorn, Mr. F. R. Vida	158—0
Mr.	Elrettus' grey Desertsand, Mr. Law	155—0

Half-a-length; a neck. Time, 2.44 2/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $156. Places, 1st $19.50, 2nd $7.90, 3rd $8.70. Members' sweep. 1st ticket 524, 2nd 251, 3rd 181.

8.—The Autumn Cup.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony Tls. 100. Third pony Tls. 75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Criterion Stakes, 5lbs. extra.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.	
Mr.	Henry Morriss' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart	158—1
Mr.	C. R. Burkill's grey Winsome Dahlia, Mr. F. R. Vida	155—2
Mr.	Penury's grey Woozee-Kazoo, Mr. A. Commons	152—3
Messrs.	Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	155—0
Messrs.	Winsome and Hasty's ches The Bullfinch, late Bunyip, Mr. W. Hill	155—0
Mr.	Jeromi's ches Blazon, Mr. W. Wuilleumier	155—0
Mr.	John Peel's black Star of Doon, Mr. E. U. Reid	152—0
Mr.	John Peel's bay Jacobite, Mr. J. Johnstone	155—0
Messrs.	Sky and Hickling's grey Mush, Mr. N. W. Hickling	158—0
Mr.	Grayland's grey Beau Brummel, Mr. G. Grayrigge	158—0
Mr.	Jedfertno's bay Middelkerke, Mr. E. S. McBain	155—0
Mr.	John Liddell's grey Malcolm, Mr. S. A. Sleap	155—0
Mr.	Uto's black Panama, Mr. E. Schoch	155—0
Mr.	Seth's grey Father Christmas, Mr. E. Moller	155—0
Mr.	E. S. Hine's bay Uganda, Mr. R. S. Davis	158—0
Mr.	Elrettus' white Silversand, Mr. G. C. Crokam	148—0
Mr.	Dem's black Mashie, Mr. M. O. Springfield	161—0
Mr.	Tiga Tuan Kongsee's bay Ampat, Mr. E. B. Rose	142—0
Mr.	Ezra's grey Rosewood, Mr. J. I. Ezra	155—0

A length and a half; the same. Time, 2.39 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $9.70. Places, 1st $7.50, 2nd $7.70, 3rd $18.20. Members' sweep. 1st ticket 32, 2nd 489, 3rd 533.

9.—The Whangpoo Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony Tls. 100, Third pony Tls. 75. For China ponies, being bona-fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race 5lbs. extra.—One Mile and a Half.

	lbs.	
Mr.	Durgor's grey Kowloon, Mr. R. F. Stewart	158—1
Mr.	Robson's spot The Spotted Bird, Mr. E. Moller	155—2
Sir	Ellis Kadoorie's grey Kalgan Chief, Mr. M. O. Springfield	155—3
Mr.	S. B. Neill's grey Carrickfergus, Mr. G. C. Crokam	153—0
Mr.	John Peel's roan Cherry Tint, Mr. J. Johnstone	158—0
Mr.	R. Macgregor's brown The Trainer, Mr. A. Commons	158—0
Mr	Iacmac's grey Cockatoo, Mr. J. I. Ezra	158—0

Two lengths; four. Time, 3.17 3/5. Pari-mutuel, to win $7.10. Places, 1st $5.90, 2nd $9.90, 3rd $14.90. Members' sweep. 1st ticket 578, 2nd 276, 3rd 748.

10.—The Kalgan Plate.—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony Tls. 75. Third pony Tls. 50. For subscription griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of Subscription Griffin Stakes 7lbs. extra.—One Mile.

	lbs.	
Mr.	N. L. Sparke's bay Wild Gamble, Mr. J. I. Ezra	149—1
Mr.	Seth's ches Hawkeye, Mr. A. Commons	155—2
Mr.	McBain's ches Golden Sub, Mr. E. S. McBain	152—3
Mr.	Burgee's ches Gold Bug, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh	152—0
Mr.	S. B. Neill's bay Camouflage, Mr. G. C. Crokam	150—0
Mr.	C. R. Burkill's bay Aristocrat, Mr. G. Grayrigge	149—0
Mr.	N. W. Hickling's skew William, Mr. Johnstone	152—0
Sir	Ellis Kadoorie's grey Whangpoo Chief, Mr. F. Elias	144—0
Mr.	Durgor's ches Canton, Mr. R. F. Stewart	152—0
Mr.	P. Hinde's grey Kobe, F. R. Vida	155—0
Mr.	Angus' skew Angostura, Mr. M. O. Springfield	155—0
Mr.	Permy's grey Persimmon, Mr. W. Wuilleumier	152—0
Mr.	Uto's grey Risotto, Mr. E. Schoch	150—0
Mr.	Artlor's ches Double Blank, Mr. W. Hill	152—0
Mr.	Dem's brown Loustic, Mr. De Zutter	147—0
Mr.	Jordan's bay Peckham, Mr. C. C. Boyd	152—0

Three lengths; the same. Time, 2.8 3/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $12.70. Places, 1st $8.40, 2nd $14.40, 3rd $12.20. Members' sweep. 1st ticket 674 2nd 6, 3rd 483.

Golf

Club Championship

The following are the results in the first round of the Shanghai Golf Club championship which was played off Sunday at Kiangwan:

L. Evans beat T. Harborne 1 up; T. S. Forrest beat H. H. Fowler 2 and 6; C. W. Porter beat A. Gray 5 and 4; Capt. E. I. M. Barrett beat O. Crewe Read; N. H. Bolton beat H. E. S. Pickering; A. Wragge beat F. W. Tower; A. Wilson beat E. Payne; G. F. Browne walk over, E. W. Godfrey scratched.

"A" Company Wins S.V.C. Competition

"A" Co., British, won the S.V.C. inter-company challenge shield competition Sunday. The Japanese Company was second and the American Company third.

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WEATHER

Fine weather. Moderate to fresh monsoon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 13, 1917

Kerensky Not Yet Beaten!

THE terrible calamity that has befallen Russia cannot but awaken the world's pity. The streets of Petrograd and Moscow are running red with the blood of patriots, misguided and otherwise. The same thing is happening in a hundred towns and villages. No circle or faction is safe from the grim toll of the machine-guns. It is no longer Russian against German; it is Russian against Russian.

It is a phase.

It is something that the Allied world has foreseen and feared ever since the revolution of last March, but which it was thought might be averted or surmounted.

It is however, only a phase.

Kerensky, the meteor, has escaped from Petrograd and is making his impassioned appeal to the Russian troops and they are rallying to his support. In face of the present desperate revolt against the Revolutionary Government, Korniloff and other leading commanders, including, apparently, the Cossacks, have joined with him, and are marching to retake Petrograd to re-establish the Provisional Government.

If the coalition thus indicated has been accomplished, the present revolt will not have been without its lessons and its compensations. Facing the greater menace to their liberties, the Russians should rally to Kerensky, Korniloff and the Cossacks.

Kerensky, meanwhile, has once more proved his bravery and adroitness, this time in a supreme crisis, the circumstances of which are enough to inspire the dullest imagination. Kerensky is a hero of transcendental proportions. His full part in the great drama now being enacted in Russia is not yet clear to all. He has fought a good fight and he is still fighting. And the hopes and prayers of the Allied World undoubtedly are with him. And if finally, he shall have his way, and eventually succeed in turning the full, organised power of an awakened Russia against that country's only real enemy, he will go down into history as quite the most heroic figure in the most heroic of all times.

The War And The Markets

(New York Times)

WALL Street is an important market, but it is only one of our markets. To understand what the price movements signify, it is necessary to bring into the picture all the markets, and then to relate them individually to an unaccustomed and uneconomic factor, the war. To illustrate, the building market is very important. It comprises many materials and commands much labor. Ordinarily it would be necessary to lament its depression and to sympathise with the leading citizens who yesterday met here and resolved that it was desirable to stimulate the building industry. But it is necessary to remember that we are at war and that skyscrapers will do nothing to help win the war, either here or "over there." For the present the depression in the building industry is one of the best signs of the times. It signifies that money is being found for winning the war in a quarter where it can be spared.

This city shows this more than the rest of the country. In a sense this city is particularly a sufferer by the fact that for the nine months of this year $37,000,000 has been put into buildings, against $118,000,000 last year. It is regrettable, but it is not a loss. There are buildings enough for necessity, and the arrest of construction puts values into every existing structure. There is not in the country enough money or labor to sustain both the accustomed industries of peace and those of war. It is necessary to make a choice, and the country prospers more by cantonments than by skyscrapers. There is no question of prostration by the shift in the industry. In the whole country the expenditures for constructional and engineering work this year are $1,278,640,000, against $970,250,000 last year.

The railway industry shows a similar reassuring contrast, with an important difference. The security prices are those of panic times. To look at the quotations of Wall Street alone, anybody would imagine that we were back in the old times when railways went into receivership with beautiful balance sheets, including millions of unlawful rebates as assets and streaks of rust as rights of way. The usefulness of railways, particularly in war time, is to be looked for in work. The first question about the railways is how they are meeting the demands of war. That is a world concern, and the answer is reassuring. For July, the latest month reported, the railways were 20 per cent more efficient than last year. With practically the same equipment, and with much greater costs, they transported thirty-three billion tons of freight, against twenty-seven billion tons last year. It is a world lesson of efficiency and patriotism, and the shareholders are entitled to a reward which they are not getting. But the main thing is that the railways are helping to win the war in the very best way, and are setting an example to all of work with only second thought of wages.

The case of the industrials is different, although the prices of their securities are equally distressing. What the market for them illustrates is that this war is being financed on savings rather than on profits, so far as intelligence can control events. The method of war finance in an earlier economic era was to allow price increases indefinitely, and when individual prices became unendurable to reduce them by edict. We signaled our entry into war by buying war material at a rate so low that it disturbed the wage scale. We quickly learned that prices could not be disturbed in their relations without disaster. Accordingly, we are controlling industries from the ground to the consumer and are supplying war demands first. Ordinary industry can have what is left, but is not allowed to bid prices sky high, with the sure result of a destructive explosion. It is not to be denied that there are difficulties about this method. One of them is the reaction of the war industries to the discovery that there will be no such feast for them at the expense of others as they had thought. But the country is more to be thought of than the war brides, or the railway shareholders, or the builders.

Recollecting that the war costs already approach one hundred billions, it is necessary to admit that another method of finance is necessary if the world is to be saved from incurring bankruptcy as the ransom of liberty. No blame is to be imputed to those who made great and quick decisions under the crisis imposed upon them by a ruthless foe. They held the pass while we were finding out where our duty lay. But for the billions spent by our allies, to our profit, Germany would now be victorious, and we should be holding out our hands for the Kaiser's bonds, instead of the bonds offered by our Government in the cause of the world. Every dollar put into a Liberty Loan is surety of sustained activity in all industries necessary for winning the war, with the most moderate cost attainable. Nothing else matters. The worst, or best, enemies of Kaiserism are those willing to work overtime for fair wages, and those who save what they can to find the means for paying the wages. Nothing is more sure than that the billions paid in for Liberty bonds will be paid out in wages mostly, and with only a moderate allowance for profits. It is a pity that the prices of shares should fall, but it is necessary for the rescue of Liberty. The significance of the decline of shares is not that they are worth less, but that they will be worth more when the mortgage of ruthless warfare is lifted.

A Clown In The Trenches

With a piece of dried cabbage from the rations pinned in his tunic for a buttonhole bouquet, a bit of revetting hurdle as a walking-stick, and the top of a calcium-carbide tin is his eye to represent the captain's eye-glass, Private Ball was floundering along a muddy trench giving a performance entitled "The Cepting Strolling Dahn Bond Street," gazing into imaginary shop-windows on either side and commenting on the beautiful displays. Just at that moment the captain himself happened upon the show. He was pretty keen on discipline, but he took just one look and hurriedly slipt down a communication trench to avoid interrupting the performance. He knew that for the boredom and depression, often more harmful than the fire of the enemy, there is no antidote like a humorist in the trenches.

Private Ball was a born clown, says an article in the Manchester Guardian, written by Lieut. H. Feathedston Clark, now dead. However depressing the circumstances—and circumstances are pretty depressing sometimes in France—Ball was always up to some fool trick. The account of how in the end his clownishness brought him "a bit of ribbon" reads like a romance. Says Lieutenant Clark:

"A" Company of the Royal Huntingdonshire Regiment had fallen in along the cobbled street of the gray-walled French village. They waited "standing easy," and a low hum of conversation pervaded the ranks. Suddenly it died away. A small group of officers emerged from their billet higher up the street and walked toward the company. "Company, 'shun!" said the sergeant-major. A hundred and twenty odd rifles clicked simultaneously to their owners' sides, and the same number of healthy faces assumed the wooden expression that the well-trained soldier considers a necessary part of the position of "Attention."

The sergeant-major stept briskly up to the second in command. "A hundred and twenty-seven on parade. One man absent, sir," he announced. "Who's that?" asked the second in command. "Private Ball, sir," replied the sergeant-major. The second in command turned to the captain, who, six feet away, had heard all this perfectly well, saluted gravely, and repeated the information. "A" Company liked to do things with a bit of "swank."

"Ball, eh?" said the captain. "That fellow's getting a bit of a nuisance. Have to be jumped on, though I don't want to do it. He's such a deuced funny devil.

"Inspect your platoons, gentlemen," he ordered. The subalterns saluted, and departed to their task. The sergeant-major coughed discreetly and remarked, "I see'im engaged with the Mayor's daughter before parade, sir." "I'll daughter him," snapt the captain.

At that moment a little man with an exceedingly small head, hatless, and carrying a rifle, was observed doubling along the street toward the company.

"Private Ball. Here!" roared the sergeant-major. The little man marched up and put on a look which a stone statue caught absent from its pedestal might be expected to assume.

"Where have you been?" demanded the officer.

"Lookin' fer me 'at sir. Couldn't find none."

"Go and get one."

"Cawn't find none to fit, sir. Me 'ead's too small."

"Get any hat you can find," said the captain testily.

A few minutes passed; the platoon commanders finished their inspection and stood before their platoons.

The captain stept back two or three paces and called the company to attention. They stood stiff and solemn as gate-posts. Suddenly he noticed the wooden look on their faces relax. One man in No. 2 Platoon was actually grinning. The captain turned on his heel sharply and caught his breath. He was used to emergencies. He had dealt with them for the last two years from Ypres to the Somme, but this was out of the ordinary. For a brief instant he reflected. The company would certainly laugh. It would be better for the company to laugh within the letter of the law, so to speak, at the position of "Stand easy" than grin and giggle at the position of "Attention." "Stand at ease—Stand easy," he said. On the word easy a roar of laughter crashed like a volley from one end of the company to another. Even the sergeant-major pretended to blow his nose, while Captain Merrington was troubled with a fly in his throat. For bearing down on the company in a "smart and soldier-like manner," as the drill-book has it, came Private Ball, rifle at the slope, wearing a ding top-hat, and with a look of unimpeachable righteousness on his india-rubber countenance. The Captain had given him a free hand in the matter of hats, and is impish sense of humor had been too much for him.

A few weeks later the company with many others was going over the top to capture an exceedingly strong piece of German line. The story goes on:

Captain Merrington was taking a final look throgh a periscope at the frontage his company was about to assault. He looked cheerful enough—he always looked cheerful on these occasions—but his thoughts were grave. The bit of line his company had to attack was extremely strong and lay between the horns of two small salients in the enemy line. Therefore the space that "A" Company would have to cross would be swept by flanking machine-gun fire from both sides.

The captain had chosen Private Ball to be his "observer" on this occasion, and he was carrying a sand-bag. "What's in that sand-bag, Ball?" asked a subaltern, glad of anything to talk about. "Mewnitions, sir," was the odd reply. "Your observer looks like doing a bit of bombing on his own today," remarked the subaltern to his commander. The captain looked at his watch. A few seconds more, whistles sounded along the line, and "A" Company was over the top. "Tec-toc-toc-toc" went the German machine guns from both flanks. It was as the captain had feared, and the first line was almost swept away before reaching the German wire. The second and third lines faltered, stopt, and sought cover in shell-holes. The captain, in the rear of the company, set his jaw very firmly. All his officers were down, but he knew that every man of his company within sight would follow him, and he meant to get those trenches. He took off his steel helmet that all might recognise him the easier, and stalked slowly toward the enemy trench. Private Ball, with his sand-bag, followed close behind. The line moved forward once more and then the captain fell, shot through both things. Again the line faltered.

"Dunno as I cawn't get 'em on, sir," said Private Ball. "Try," replied his officer.

Private Ball, opening his sand-bag, knocked off his shrapnel helmet and put on the famous top-hat. Then with a screw picket as a walking-stick he advanced toward the German line, not with the dignified stride of the Captain, but with the sidelong gait which has placed Mr. Charles Chaplin at the head of his profession. It was one of the things that win battles. Every man who could see the hat through the smoke of shell-bursts went forward behind it. The white plume of King Henry of Navarre was never more gallantly followed than this old top-hat, the property of a French maire.

Before he lost consciousness Captain Merrington knew that "A" Company had reached its objective.

It was some time later, when Private Ball was convalescing, that the Captain, still in hospital, received a letter and a curiously bulky package. This was the letter:

"Sir, I am sending you a top-hat, the same I made the company laugh with on parade, for which I am sorry, as I thought you would like it as a souveneer of that scrap. The Boches was surprised to see me in a top-hat, I think. They only hit me once, which was in the shoulder and is nearly well. Thank you very much for sending my name in for that bit of ribbon, you being so ill at the time, and which is more than I should have got by rights. Hoping this finds you better as it leaves me.—I am, Yours very respectfully, No. 2271 Private E. Ball."

'GOOD-BY! SOLDIER BOYS'

No better or more compact statement of the real reasons why the United States is at war with Germany has come to my notice than that contained in an editorial article recently published under the heading "Good-by! Soldier Boys" in the Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer says a Correspondent of the New York Sun. Among that newspaper's writers none is better known, whether as an editor or an orator, than the veteran Colonel John P. Irish whose three-quarters of a century have neither dulled his wit or his pen nor weakened his devotion to his country. Here it is:

Oakland's first contribution to the army that fights for freedom of the seas is ready to march on into history. They go surrounded by a great crowd of witnesses.

The aged men of the Grand Army of the Republic are there. There nerves thrill and their pulses beat faster, as, is these young soldiers, they see themselves as they were fifty-six years ago, under arms to bleed and die for the Union. They fought in the last great war that was fought on the surface of the water and the land.

The lads that go now, high hearted as were they, go to bleed and do and die in a war that is fought under water, on the surface and in the air above. They go to face the clouds of poisonous gas and the barrage of fire. They go in the face of all these means, to give blow for blow, to put American wits, initiative and courage against these qualities in the servants of imperial ambition.

They go to do more. They go to prove that they are the soldiers of a great republic whose people are civilised. They go to write it into history that humanity, mercy and justice have their place in war as in peace. They go to victory in which the despoilers of the homes of non-combatants shall be punished, the monsters who deflower women shall die wretchedly, the inhuman wretches who condemn non-combatants to slavery shall pass under the rod. They go to compel the Huns who have violated all law, divine and human, to drain to the dregs the bitter cup of sorrow they have pressed to the lips of the weak and the innocent.

They go, God's own avengers of the unspeakable suffering of the people of Belgium, northern France, Poland, Servia, Rumania and Armenia. As they march, unseen in the clear air above them are the spirits of the American mothers and babies that perished in the roaring sea, murdeded in the Lusitania. They go to cleanse the earth of the men who began by violating treaties and have progressed by violating the common promptings of humanity which have been held sacred even by the red Indians of America and the black tribes of Africa.

They are the armed guards of American honor, of the covenants of Almighty God. On this great mission we send them with every blessing, with every ascription of honor. They go to prove that this great republic is great not only in material things, in its proud cities, its far flung fields and its laden orchards and purpling vineyards, but great in the ineffable things of the spirit, in the courage of its people and its purpose to fling high and far the banners of the best civilisation created by man.

Good-by, boys; quit yourselves like men.

Peace Commissioners Past And Perhaps Future

(New York Sun)

The despatches from Washington describing the designation of Colonel F. M. House as the head of a peace information bureau are definite in regard to Colonel House's immediate duties. He is to "collect historical, commercial and geographical data such as England and France have been gathering for the last three years." This information is "to be used at the peace conference when that comes." It is made plain that no suggestion is intended that peace is in sight; General Haig may go right ahead with his drumfire.

What is the future of Colonel House after he has amassed his data and peace does come? The Evening Post correspondent thus views the Colonel's appointment:

"Undoubtedly Colosel House will be one of the American commissioners."

The Associated Press correspondent puts Colonel House at the head of the peace commission:

"This indicates that President Wilson intends to have Coloned House, his friend and confidential adviser for five years, head representative of the United States Government at the world peace conference when that time comes."

The victorious Colonists concluded a treaty of peace with Great Britain through the efforts of John Jay, Benjamin Franklin and John Adams. Jay, the real if not the titular head of the commission, was only a lawyer. He had written the "Address to the People of Great Britain," which Jefferson called "a production certainly of the finest pen in America"; he had been a member of the Second Congress and of the secret committee appointed by Congress to correspond with friends of America abroad. On his motion the New York convention approved the Declaration of Independence. He drafted the Constitution of this State. He was New York's first Chief Justice. He had been appointed Minister to Spain.

At the close of our war with Spain the head of the American peace commission, associated with Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, was William Rufus Day. He had been a lawyer and a Judge. He had been Assistant Secretary of State under John Sherman, and after carrying the official burdens of that aged statesman he succeeded to his portfolio at the beginning of the war. He was the master of the State Department until the protocol was signed in August, 1898.

Colonel House would not enter a peace conference with any of the legal or political traditions that must have handicapped Jay and Day.

A Washington Hard Luck Story

(From the Dayton Chronicle.)

Frank Strode is having a run of hard luck with his spectacles, which cost him $7 a pair. His first pair fell in the Touchet while Frank was crossing on a footlog, and the next pair the wood rats packed off while he was cutting wood on Eckler Mountain, and he came down Monday to invest in another pair. It takes all he makes cutting wood to buy glasses so far.

Marvelous!

(From Answers, London)

Sherlocks Holmes was taking a holiday.

"Ah, my dear Watson," he said, as he sat down to breakfast at his boarding house, "I see we have a new cook!"

"How do you make that out?" Doctor Watson asked.

"There are different thumbprints on the plates," replied the detective.

Success

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Success, of which man often reads,
Is seldom swiftly won,
More often it is many deeds
That have been finely done.

The Compromise

A little girl came to our
Modest but comfortable home
The other day, and I decided to
Name her Josephine. I settled
This important matter in about three
Minutes, Eastern standard time.
Then my wife decided to name her
Margaret.
She decided it in one minute.
For two weeks it was a stalemate and
Our friends advised us to arbitrate
I was for peace without annexations or
Reprisals, but my wife was not.
So it dragged along, getting worse
all the
Time, and our friends intervened, and
We decided upon a compromise.
The compromise name was Margaret.
Then we mailed the announcement
cards.
My wife had picked them out and
Had them engraved two weeks before.
—Roy K. Moulton in the New York Evening Mail.

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We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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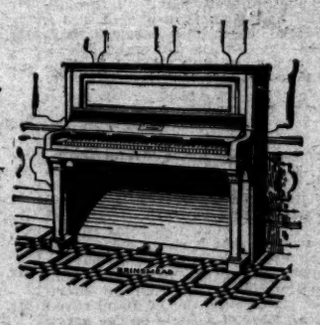

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

STICK AROUND- WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?
NIX - I'M DUE HOME NOW - I'LL HAVE TO THINK UP AN EXCUSE NOW!
WELL - INSECT - WHY ARE YOU LATE?
I WUZ DETAINED AT THE OFFICE AN' THE CAR'S WUZ BLOCKED SO I WALKED HOME!
WELL - ALL RIGHT!
I GOT AWAY WITH IT!
MR. DINTY MOORE SAID YOU LEFT DIS PACKAGE IN HIS PLACE HE SENT IT OVER THINKIN' YOU'D NEED IT!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

If We Lived On Venus?

By Garrett P. Serviss

It is possible—but that is for you to find out, since astronomers are not agreed on this point—it is possible that on arriving on Venus you would become an inhabitant of a two-faced world—i.e., a world having one side all night, the other all day. This state of affairs, if it really exists, simply means that the rotation of Venus on her axis has slowed down under the action of tidal forces probably, until it keeps step with her revolution around the sun, each taking about 225 of our days.

This corresponds with what has happened to the moon with respect to the earth, for you will, of course, remember that when you were on the moon, you could, by once putting yourself in a position where the earth was overhead and staying there, always have the earth overhead. Yet on the moon you had a succession of day and night, although each was a fortnight in length, because the moon, while keeping the same side continually toward the earth, does not keep the same side continually toward the sun.

On the moon you could see the earth always in the sky, while the sun rose and set, whereas on Venus you could see the sun always in the sky, while the earth, looking like a very bright star, rose and set.

Now, if this—which some astronomers maintain very earnestly—should turn out to be the real situation of things on Venus, you would have an experience of an entirely new kind. You could find out whether the "Columbus of Space," whose adventures I once related, told the truth or was a mere Munchausen. You would be able there to live, at choice, in a world where the sun is never seen or in a world where the sun is forever seen according as you stayed on one side or the other of the planet. The night side would doubtless be very cold, the day side very hot.

If both sides are inhabited, the beings that you found there ought to be at least as different, the one class from the other, as the creatures that dwell habitually in darkness on the earth are from those that dwell habitually in the light. But the differences would really be far more fundamental than any of that kind existing in our world.

Millions of years must have elapsed since the rotation of Venus was so far slowed down that she lost the alternation of day and night and had her surface divided into one all-day and another all-night hemisphere.

She must have been in that condition ever since she became habitable by any kind of life, so that under the law of evolution, the creatures on the two opposed hemispheres have had an abundance of time, and every possible cause, to develop along lines as diverse as if they lived on two separate planets instead of on opposite sides of the same plant.

Whether they ever see one another; what they think of one another; if they ever do meet; on what terms they live; whether they are enemies or friends; whether one is intelligent and the other brutal, or both equal in that respect; whether each thinks itself infinitely superior to the other, or one or the other admits its inferiority; whether they send expeditions of war or exploration into one another's territory, and keep specimens of each other in museum cages for the edification of savants and the amusement of children; whether there are dark slaves blinking in the blaze of their masters' perpetual sunshine, or blond slaves stumbling about in the darkness of their masters' halls of Eblis—such are some of the fascinating problems that you would be in a position to solve in a few months time if you could only get to Venus, and particularly if you should have the foresight to take along with you the electric aerial car that you used on the moon, for Venus, it is necessary to remember, is within 1,000 miles, as great in circumference as the earth, and you would need a handy means of rapid transit.

If you should find that Venus is divided up in the way supposed, there are many other things besides the contrasted character of its antipodal inhabitants that would no less astonish than interest you. What a book you could write about them. How one envies the intellectual feasts of the future children of the earth when they come to read the adventures of travellers who have actually visited Venus as it is perfectly safe to predict, terrestrial travellers certainly will do some time or other unless the leap of invention that has within a few years given us all in a pile of wonders, wireless telegraphy, continent-broad telephony, automobile transportation, sub-oceanic navigation and the easy mastery of the empire of the air, should turn out to be only a flash in the pan.

When you passed from one side of Venus to the other, what glittering mountains of ice you might find stretched like a diamond necklace between the two hemispheres, for it can hardly otherwise than that moisture-laden winds continually rise from the center of the sunlit hemisphere and blow off on all sides to deposit their condensed water along the chilly borders of perpetual night. Indeed, you might find that the day side of the planet has been robbed of its oceans, which have been, in the course of ages, transported through the air to be piled up in eternal ice on the night side.

And how strange would appear to you the scenes and the life of a world which not only knows no setting of the sun, but also no change of seasons, except such as could be obtained by travelling from one zone to another. In the center of the day side you would find a circular region of torrid heat tempered, it may be, by an unbroken roof of clouds; but, as you approached the circle of division between the day and the night hemispheres, you would find yourself crossing fixed zones of Summer, gradually diminishing from one to another in intensity until, near the border, you would enter a region of perpetual Spring temperature, where the sun, though never setting, would hang low above the horizon; and, close to the dividing line, you would even find two long, narrow, lune-shaped areas where the sun would alternately rise and set once in every year of Venus, owing to a little rocking to and fro of the planet in the cradle of her slightly eliptical orbit.

What wonders you might find on the night side must be left to another article.

(To Be Continued)

The Jarr Family

By Roy L. McCardell

Mrs. Jarr was laboring awkwardly at tying up a bundle. She tied the bundle in the true feminine style—that is, with several kinds of cord and twine formed into one continuous string by many knots. The bundle was wrapped in old newspapers, of course. A few pins here and there kept flapping ends and edges together.

"Anybody could tell at a glance that this bundle was wrapped and tied where in America by a woman," said Mr. Jarr, more in pity than scorn.

"Then if you don't like it you wrap it," said Mrs. Jarr.

"But, my dear, it won't hold together till it gets around the corner," ventured Mr. Jarr.

"If it will only hold together that far is all I care," remarked his good lady. "It's only going to Mrs. Stryver's Ladies' War Reading for Soldiers Committee. It will be repacked there."

Mr. Jarr picked up the bundle to tighten the string, but it broke in his grasp and spilled contemporary literature all over the floor.

"There!" cried Mrs. Jarr. "I hope you are happy! And after I had fastened it so nice and secure, too! Now you can fix it up yourself!"

"Why what's this?" asked Mr. Jarr. "You are not sending soldiers 'The Perfect Ladies' Journal' for reading matter in the trenches?"

"Why, yes, I am; what is the matter with it?" asked Mrs. Jarr. "If soldiers never read anything worse than 'The Perfect Ladies' Journal' they'd be all right!"

"But it's mostly women's fashions," Mr. Jarr objected. "Now I submit that sitting in the wet trenches awaiting a liquid fire attack or a poison gas attack or a deadly germ attack or any from the Germans have of killing time and their adversaries—well, I say, if I was a Tommy or a Sammy or a poilu or an Italian Alper or anything like that I really don't think a perusal of 'The Perfect Ladies' Journal' would keep my mind off the battling Huns. Look here: 'The shirred brim of black malines, pointing skywards, is held down with the round crown of black lemonade straw.' I leave it to you that this is hardly the sort of reading matter a soldier would care for."

"He wouldn't have to read the hat descriptions, although it would do him good," remarked Mrs. Jarr. "The soldier would then understand why chic, imported hats cost so much. In fact, it would do every man good, whether married or single whether a soldier or not, if he read the fashion news."

"I suppose so," Mr. Jarr admitted. "But we are not sending reading matter to the soldiers to reform them—we are sending it to them to interest, amuse and instruct them.

"There are a lot of good articles in 'The Perfect Ladies' Journal' besides the fashions," said Mrs. Jarr. "Here is the 'June Bride Number,' with a beautiful girl on the cover and description of the cost of a millionaire's daughter's wedding. It is very interesting, and it shows what's the very latest in wedding favors among the very wealthy. Why is it everything the rich do is so very interesting? And then there is a picture of the honeymoon limousine, the honeymoon camp in the Sierra, the honeymoon bungalow in California, the honeymoon yacht in the Pacific"—

"What's the matter with a honeymoon submarine in the Atlantic?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Never you mind that!" said Mrs. Jarr. "Here are very interesting articles on the nursery and how to hygienically feed the baby, how to daintily decorate the table with paper ornaments on Thanksgiving and other holidays, and here are wonderful cookery recipes. 'One Hundred Cool and Delicious Salads,' 'Comouflage Ragouts'"—

"Camouflage ragouts," repeated Mr. Jarr. "That is something new. Let me see the chemical analysis of Camouflage ragout." He read the recipe carefully. "It's only our old friend of civil life, the common or breakfast variety of hash, donning a uniform and being drafted into military life," he said. "You garnish it with a military button or a miniature swagger stick, and is's then 'Camouflage ragout.' But send these engrossing periodicals to the soldiers by all means—they may run out of cigarette papers."

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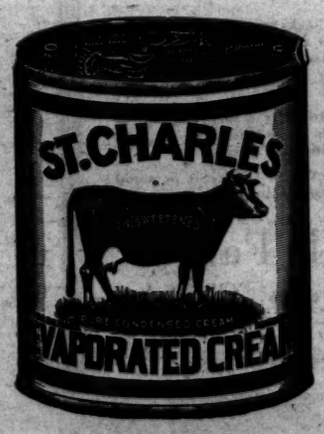

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NIGHT IN LONDON DURING AN AIR RAID

People Cool In Exciting And Dangerous Circumstances—Walls Scarred

MARNE DAY REFLECTIONS

Inadequate Meaning Conveyed By The Word 'Missing' In The Casualty Lists

By Charles H. Grasty

London, Sept. 6.—Although I had been in London when the Zeppelins were calling in the outskirts, I had never before been in the very midst of an air raid, and the experience of Wednesday night was a novel one. The strangest thing about it was how we should all be so cool in such exciting and dangerous circumstances.

The first notice was the passing of the Fire Department in the street below. Of course we got out of bed for that. A policeman on a bicycle immediately followed wearing on his body a "take cover" sign and sounding his bicycle bell. Within a few minutes we heard four explosions which might have been right around the corner. Bombs were falling a distance of nearly four miles and exploding as they struck the earth. My flat is on the fifth floor of a six-story building and has a big bay window that commands a fine view. I stood there for a few minutes watching the searchlights and trying to make out the Gothas, the droning of which was distinctly audible, and otherwise see something of the show, but was finally obliged to yield to feminine insistence and repaired to an inside hall on the third floor, where the occupants of the building had taken refuge.

This hall had no windows, and as the building is of concrete was perfectly safe, but I might as well have been in America for seeing or hearing the air raid. We stayed there for three-quarters of an hour, and then went back to the flat and watched the searchlights from the bay window for a few minutes. The "all clear" policemen hadn't come along, but it looked as if the raid was over. Traffic in the street below seemed normal, and the only evidence that something unusual had happened was the presence of groups of people, including a party of children, staring up into the heavens. There was a brilliant moon, but light, low-lying clouds. Some one in my party remarked of the shafts of artificial light that they "sinned against the moon."

I decided to go to bed, but before I went to sleep there were further explosions. I stayed in my flat this time. I telephoned several newspaper offices to find out what was going on. From one came the answer: "Something is going on, and we rather think it is serious, but we have no reports yet." I wish I were permitted to specify localities; it would make the answer from that newspaper office very interesting.

The second visit of the Germans was brief, and I went to bed and to sleep without knowing the nearness and extent of the danger. The next morning when I visited some of the places where the forty bombs had exploded I realised that had been immediately in the path of the German planes, and that a bomb exploding at my corner would probably have killed everybody who happened to be standing at a window in the vicinity. The explosion carries with it a shower of shrapnel, which smashes window panes, and the broken bits of glass are as fatal as the shrapnel itself. The bomb that fell at the hospital entrance broke every window pane in the block, and there were literally hundreds of shrapnel scars on the stone and brick walls—pits ranging from an inch to six inches in depth and diameter.

Marne Battle Day

London, Sept. 6.—By general consent the 6th of September is regarded as the anniversary of the battle of the Marne. In the average club there is a certain amount of discussion today of that ever memorable engagement. So great was the romance of it and so incalculable the consequences that the interest in the Marne is as fresh today, almost, as it was three years ago. The Marne saved civilisation; that is the way we put it on our side. And on both sides it will be admitted that it changed the whole course of history. The battle of the Marne defeated Germany. Whether the war shall last months or years, Germany must be defeated. We can say that now with our teeth set, but if the Germans had not been stopped at the Marne—well, we would have been like the little children who "should be seen and not heard," and the Kaiser would have been speaking for us by now, very probably.

The discussion of the Marne in its details still rages furiously, but on the main points there is agreement. It was on Sept. 3 that von Kluck, finding himself out of touch with the German armies on his left, swerved to the southeast, hoping to take the French in flank. The Sixth French Army, organised by Gallieni and led by Manoury, came from the west, and at the Ourcq on Sept. 5, surprised von Kluck, taking him in flank. The next morning Joffre set his entire line in motion. General Foch hurled the French center full at the demoralised Germans, and the battle of the Marne was won. The British made a substantial contribution to the victory, but it was later at the first Ypres that they performed greatest service—the saving of the Channel ports.

In the discussions today I have heard many points interestingly made by officers who were in touch with the battle. An American military observer said that von Kluck would have won if he had gone to the west instead of to the east of Paris. Why did he go to the east? It was the plan of the German General Staff, not to be lightly changed.

Was von Kluck a good General? Yes if he had happened to be on the eastern front he might have been the Hindenburg. If the other German armies had kept up with von Kluck the Marne could never have happened. His march from Mons to Melun was the greatest in military annals.

The French never expected the Germans to come through Belgium, and had to reform their lines. They thought that they would attack at Nancy and Verdun. The French were also surprised at the use of big guns as field artillery by the Germans. When the French wounded were brought in from those first engagements it was difficult to realise the extent of the slaughter. And the American observer added that the deadly effect of the machine guns, in which the Germans enjoyed practically a monopoly, was something fearful.

French Taking To Ice Water

The war has changed many things, and one trifling but striking change is the cultivation of the taste, especially among French soldiers, for ice water. In a dining car recently I was the only man, as far as I could check, who refused the cracked ice passed by the waiters. French officers at my table replenished their glasses over and over again, and the refrigeration was manifestly grateful to them. Only a few years ago an American's demand for ice in a restaurant would have drawn unpleasant notice upon him.

The war may be followed by a reaction toward the spiritual, but at present the primal physical "urge" is strongly in evidence. The Frenchman has always taken the wants of the stomach very seriously; in war times the enjoyment of eating is much increased. It was impossible not to share somewhat in the great zest shown by my soldier tablemates in the restaurant car. While the waitress helped them their eyes never left the food between platter and plate, and when they had finished there was no job left for the dish washer. "There ain't going to be no leavin's" was the motto; and it was a joy to see the unconcealed delight in a simple pleasure of men who are carrying the real burden of the world.

The word "missing" in the casualty lists conveys a misleading, or, to put it at the fairest, an inadequate meaning. Often the greatest heroes of the battlefield go to their fate among the "missing." A man is sent with his comrades on a dangerous errand; he goes further than the rest, falls in enemy territory, and his body is buried by them. The only report on him is that he is among the "missing." Those reading his name think of him as possibly a prisoner. His dear ones suffer an anguished state of mind prolonged indefinitely and minus death under glorious circumstances the consolation that his ascertained would bring to them. Finally there appears the cruelly indefinite anouncement "previously reported missing." To the man who thus modestly gives himself belongs the very highest honor, because his sacrifice is absolute and complete.

German Pressure On Swiss

Switzerland has been getting her coal supply from Germany. There is no other place to obtain it. She has neither coal mines nor sea outlet. And no other adjoining country can spare coal.

Germany gets back many things from Switzerland. The war conditions have had a disastrous effect on the exchange in which Germany pays her balances. She has now conceived a plan to bring the German mark nearer to a parity with the Swiss franc. In a word, it is to couple with the selling of coal to Switzerland the condition that Switzerland shall lend Germany a sum estimated at some million dollars a month for a term of nine months. Conferences are now going on in Berne to secure this financial easing for Germany.

For Switzerland to agree would be a violation of neutrality, and would undoubtedly create a bad impression among the Allies. It is believed that there should be a strong protest from the American press and Government. If Switzerland's coal needs could be supplied from allied sources it is thought in Switzerland that virtual closing of the German-Swiss frontier would become possible, thus tightening the economic pressure on Germany.

MONTAGU IN BOMBAY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has arrived in Bombay.

Canadians to Fore Again Straightening out Bulge In Passchendaele Region

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening:

There has been considerable hostile artillery activity north-eastward of Ypres.

Our guns carried out the usual counter-battery work and bombardment of the battle-front.

On Thursday low-flying machines co-operated with our infantry in raids on enemy trenches and fired many rounds at troops and machine-guns.

Numerous bombs were dropped on trenches and billets during the daytime, with good results.

Unfavorable weather prevented bombing raids during the night.

Fourteen enemy machines were brought down and six driven down. Ten of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon:

We attacked at dawn this morning the positions northward and north-westward of Passchendaele and are making good progress.

The weather is wet and stormy.

Start Another Big Attack

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: Canadian and British troops delivered an attack this morning over a mile front on both sides of the Passchendaele-Westroosebeke Road.

Heavy rain commenced before the attack and continued the whole day long.

Despite the weather we further pressed northwards along the main ridge, taking a number of prisoners.

On the right of our attack the Canadians continued to advance along the crest of the main ridge north of Passchendaele and gained their objectives early in the morning.

On the left the British attacked along the western shoulder of the main ridge, overcame the obstacle caused by the marshy ground in the neighborhood of the Paddebeek stream and reached their objectives beyond.

Heavy counter-attacks developed later in the morning against the ground gained by the British and after fierce and obstinate fighting the enemy regained some of the more advanced positions.

Batter Lost Positions

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon:

There has been a hostile bombardment against our positions at Passchendaele and the ground captured northward of the village but no infantry action.

The West Yorkshire regiment carried out a raid northward of Lens and captured some prisoners in hand-to-hand fighting in which many casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Our low-flying aeroplanes attacked the enemy's infantry and transport

Three tons of bombs were dropped on billets and aerodromes, with good results. We brought down one enemy machine and drove down five. Two of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—We repulsed with loss a raid westward of Lens. The organisation of the ground captured on Saturday continues. Aviation was restricted on Saturday, owing to the rain.

Results Satisfy British

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today: Saturday's battle, after our successes in the morning, developed during the afternoon into an intense German artillery bombardment. The capture of Passchendaele had created a pronounced salient, upon which the enemy concentrated a volume of raking and enfilading fire, while, owing to the restricted visibility, our counter-battery work was much impeded.

Hence, the withdrawal of the British and Canadians during the afternoon from the advanced positions gained during the morning after they had successfully dealt with the German counter-attacks. We retain an important proportion of Saturday's gains, the nett results providing quite a satisfactory success.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, reported:

Our attack this morning was carried out in a high wind and pitiless rain.

Apparently the object was to lessen the bulge of the salient created by the Canadians through the capture of Passchendaele. This result has been achieved. We have penetrated the enemy's positions on a front of nearly 3,000 yards to a depth of a mile in places.

The enemy have been offering considerable resistance and the fighting has been of a very close character.

We reached our objectives on nearly the whole front and exceeded them at some places. The exceptions were a few strong points on our left flank, where a violent counter-attack caused us to fall back. Troops have been sent to clear up the position there.

Enemy aircraft are very active reconnoitering. The Germans are obviously apprehensive concerning our intentions in the neighborhood of Gheluvelt.

German Bulletins

The German official communique on Friday reported:

"There have been considerable artillery actions at the Yser, Poelcapelle and Passchendaele.

"French advances at Sundgau were thrown back."

A German official communique wirelessed yesterday afternoon reported:—"The British five times attacked the crater-land between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele. They penetrated in the center, but were thrown out, with heavy losses."

The German official communique in the evening reported:

"Strong attacks made by the British between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele broke down with sanguinary losses in our defensive zone.

"British attacks north-eastward of Poelcapelle were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

"There have been very violent reciprocal artillery actions along the Yser from Houthulst Wood as far as Zaandvoorde.

"We wrested from the French some positions in Chaume Wood, taking 240 prisoners."

A German official communique wirelessed this evening reports:—"A local attack made by the British, north-westward of Passchendaele, collapsed, with sanguinary losses. We captured the stubbornly defended bridgehead of Vidor."

On the French Front

Paris, November 11.—The official communique issued on Friday afternoon reported:

After a violent bombardment the Germans attacked at Chaume Wood and also in the region of Arracourt, in Lorraine, but were repulsed with serious losses. We took some prisoners.

A detachment of our troops raided the German trenches north-west of Bisel, in the region of Seppois, in Upper Alsace, explored the position, destroyed some dug-outs and brought back some war material without loss.

The communique in the evening reported:

Lively artillery activity continues in Chaume Wood and Upper Alsace.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported:—

Enemy aeroplanes have bombed Dunkirk, killing three people and injuring ten.

They also bombed the hospital at Zuydcoote with incendiary bombs, killing seven and wounding nine of the hospital staff.

The communique in the evening reported:

There has been an active artillery duel in the region of the Oise-Aisne Canal and lively infantry fighting in the region of Chaume Wood where the French re-established their positions after several counter-attacks.

The communique this afternoon reported:—There is an incessant reciprocal artillery action in the region of Chaume Wood. After a lively artillery preparation, the Germans attacked at Hartmannsweller, in the Vosges. After a violent hand-to-hand engagement, we completely repulsed the enemy, who momentarily gained a footing in our lookout line. Another attempt made by the enemy at Reichacker was foiled.

The communique this evening reported:—There has been a pretty lively artillery struggle in Belgium, in the Papegoed sector and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Hill 344 and Bois le Chaume.

SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World -:- GOSSIP

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Game To Be Played December 1 For Benefit Of War Funds

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Football Association took place last night at the Cathedral School. The report and accounts were read and gave general satisfaction. The balance this year was greater than ever, thanks to the excellent work of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. C. G. Clifford. Of the $316 balance, $100 was donated to War Funds.

Mr. Stewart, chairman of the meeting, opened the meeting by referring to the death of that fine all round sportsman, "Con" Hamilton, in terms of sympathy and affection.

The election of officers then took place and Mr. J. Prentice was made President and Mr. A. J. Stewart Vice-President. On the motion of Brother Faust it was unanimously decided to invite Sir Everard Fraser to become Patron of the Association.

Mr. W. C. G. Clifford was re-elected hon. treasurer and Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow hon. secretary. The Council consists of: Messrs. John Prentice, President; A. J. Stewart, Vice-President and chairman of League Committee; A. E. Algar, C. M. Bain, W. H. Barham, W. S. Campbell, J. E. Lucas, W. S. Featherstonhaugh, W. R. Parkin, Rev. Bro. Faust, R. Grimshaw, Rev. A. J. Walker, G. F. Forshaw, R. Bailey, E. P. Graham Barrow, J. Johnstone, W. J. Gande, and W. C. G. Clifford, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

At the proposal of Mr. A. J. Stewart, seconded by Messrs. J. Watson and Bretfield, Mr. J. E. Lucas was empowered to arrange a match for December 1 the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the Overseas Club's Tommies' Fund and the Shanghai Tommies' Fund.

So far the entries for the coming season are:

1st Division.—Shanghai Football Club; The Recreation Club; The Police and St. Francis Xavier's.

2nd Division.—Shanghai Football Club; The Recreation Club, St. Francis Xavier's and among the newcomers, Socony and Willows.

The meeting terminated in a hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Stewart, Clifford and Graham-Barrow.

Shanghai Billiard League

The results of last week's matches in the inter-club league follow:—

Police v. Municipal

Capt. Barrett	300
J. Mackintosh	300
— Todd	300
C. Doyle	300
G. F. W. Milne	300
	1500

Municipal

J. Tait	180
A. de Kryger	272
G. Macdonald	221
R. Yorke	170
F. George	203
	1046

Powhattan v. M. E. Inst.

G. F. Peacock	300
H. S. Smyth	300
H. E. Brewer	300
H. Langley	300
R. Bailey	300
	1500

M. E. Inst.

G. M. Boyes	227
Thos. Spring	226
W. S. Campbell	242
Alex. Braid	160
T. D. Rorison	182
	1037

Lusitano v. Thirty Club

G. M. P. Remedios	300
J. V. Jensen	242
C. M. P. Remedios	300
J. Lopes	276
Ed. Leitao	300
	1418

Thirty Club

E. F. Fasting	234
E. D. Bush	300
H. B. Ollerdessen	253
T. E. Poignand	300
A. Ollerdessen	146
	1236

Masonic v. Customs

R. Phillips (not yet played)	
C. Matthews	300
F. Jones	300
P. Kohn	300
A. Cheetham	292

Customs

G. B. Stormes	—
T. Mellows	145
— Temlett	236
J. R. Heard	144
G. Sherman	300

(C. Doyle for the Police made a break of 54 against Yorke).

Football

Game Ends In Tie

The Nanyang College 2nd XI and the Grasshoppers played a tie match Sunday on the Nanyang ground, the score being 1 to 1. Mr. A. H. Leslie refereed.

French Club Tennis

The third day of the Cercle Sportif Francais tennis tournament was favored with fine tennis weather. Play in today's matches will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Yesterday's results follow:

Hardcourt Gentlemen's Doubles Championship—J. A. T. Thomas and G. S. Colman beat A. V. White and G. L. Colman 6-3, 6-4. H. S. Rowley and A. J. Grant beat H. Phillips and Skinner Turner 6-4, 6-3.

Hardcourt Gentlemen's Singles Championship—G. R. Minor beat A. R. Hager 10-12, 6-4, 6-4, Kenneth B. Young beat Aug. V. White 6-1, 6-4, H. B. Ollerdessen beat G. R. Minor 6-1, 6-2, L. R. Wheen walk over G. O. Wootten.

Hardcourt Mixed Doubles Championship—Mrs. G. Brauns and A. J. Grant beat Mr. and Mrs. J. A. T. Thomas 6-1, 6-1. Mr. Bryson and H. Toussaint beat Miss Petersen and Skinner Turner 6-3, 6-0. Mrs. A. M. Massey and G. S. Colman beat Miss M. Ollerdessen and G. O. Wootten 6-1, 6-1. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols beat Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell 8-6, 8-6.

Handicap Gentlemen's Singles—J. A. T. Thomas (—15.3) beat C. W. Mallon (—15) 6-2, 6-0.

Handicap Gentlemen's Doubles—L. Tweedie Stodart and Norman Thomson (+2/6) beat J. P. Hawes and L. P. Quincey (scr.) 3-6, 6-1, 7-5, St. G. R. Clark and L. R. Wheen (—30) beat Dow Ming-yoa and Y. Y. Tong (—15.4) 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. E. G. Anderson and J. Turner (+3/6) beat H. S. Rowley and R. M. Saker (—15.2) 6-3, 2-6, 7-5. H. B. Ollerdessen and G. O. Wootten (—15.3) beat Dr. T. K. M. Siao and T. T. Chang (—15) 6-4, 6-5. E. G. Anderson and J. Turner (+3/6) beat St. G. R. Clark and L. R. Wheen (—30) 6-2, 6-4.

Handicap Ladies Singles—Mrs. Bryson (—30.2) beat Mrs. G. T. Haslam (+3/6) 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

The results of Saturday's and Sunday's matches in the French club's tennis tournament follow:

Hard Court Gentlemen's Singles Championship:—H. B. Ollerdessen beat H. S. Rowley, 6-1, 6-1; K. B. Young beat G. L. Coleman, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4.

Hard Court Centlemen's Doubles Championship:—Skinner Turner and H. Phillips beat A. R. Hager and R. B. Nichols, 6-2, 7-5; H. S. Rowley and A. J. Grant beat H. B. Ollerdessen and G. O Wootten, 8-6, 8-10, 6-1; St. G. Clark and L. R. Wheen beat L. Tweedie Stodart and N. Thomson, 6-1, 6-1.

Hard Court Mixed Doubles Championship:—Mr. and Mrs. Nichols beat Mrs. A. P. Nazer and A. R. Hager, 6-3, 7-5; Mr. and Mrs. H. Phillips beat Mrs. W. A. White and A. V. White, 7-5, 6-3; Mrs. G. F. Haslam and H. S. Rowley beat Miss A. Radomski and E. Erslev.

Hard Court Ladies' Singles Championship:—Mrs. G. Brauns beat Mrs. A. P. Nazer, 6-7, 6-0; Mrs. G. F. Haslam beat Miss Radomski, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5; Miss Rasmussen beat Mrs. W. A. White, 6-0, 6-1.

Handicap Gentlemen's Singles:—T. G. Eybye beat G. Brauns, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3; L. P. Quincey beat C. S. Andersen, 6-4, 6-1; R. B. Nichols beat A. J. Hughes, 6-3, 6-2; E. Ersley beat Dow Ming-yao, 6-3, 6-1; V. H Bourne beat W. Deelman, 6-2, 6-2; J. P. Hawes beat A. S. Andersen, 9-7, 6-4; H. S. Rowley beat A. R. Hager, 6-1, 6-3; E. G. Andersen beat L. C. Tang, 2-6, 6-5, 6-1; H. B. Ollerdessen beat G. O. Jackson, 6-2, 6-2; V. H. Bourne beat E. Erslev 6-3, 6-3; G. O. Wootten beat L. P. Quincey, 6-4, 6-2, 64.

Handicap Gentlemen's Doubles: L. Tweedie Stodart and N. Thompson beat G. L. Colman and J. A. T. Thomas, 6-4, 6-3; St. G. R. Clark and L. R. Wheen beat G. R. Minor and J. R. Fraser, 6-5, 6-5; A. S. and C. S. Andersen beat A. V. White and C. E. Ollerdessen, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2; E. Erslev and G. S. V. Bidwell beat T. G. Eybye and W. Brandtnar, 7-5, 6-2; C. D. Field and V. H. Bourne beat A. R. Hager and R. B. Nichols, 5-6, 6-5, 6-3; Skinner Turner and H. Phillips beat W. T. Bertenshaw and J. F. Caie, 6-4, 6-4; E. Erslev and G. S. Bidwell beat A. S. and C. S. Andersen 5-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Handicap Ladies' Singles:—Miss Rasmussen beat Mrs. G. F. Haslam, 6-5, 6-3; Mrs. Bryan beat Mrs. G. Brauns, 6-3, 6-4.

Handicap Ladies' Doubles:—Mrs. Bryson and Mrs. A. P. Nazer beat Mrs. G. Brauns and Mrs. G. F. Haslam, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4; Mrs. Tweedie Stodart and Miss Petersen beat Mrs. H. Phillips and Mrs. Hilton-Johnson 4-6, 6-1, 6-2; Mrs. W. A. White and Mrs. A. C. M. Andersen beat Mrs. Tweedie Stodart and Miss Petersen, 6-4, 6-4

German Vanguard Captured At Tezze

(Continued from Page 1)

Italians may be able to stop and roll them back.

The arrival of the fresh, gay and confident Allied troops has already had an admirable effect on the Italian forces and the Italian Staff is ready to make any sacrifices to save the situation.

Resistance Strengthened

The Italian troops, though still retreating, are showing a keener fighting spirit and are resisting more strongly the advance of the enemy, although the plains where the armies are now fighting offer no natural assistance to the defenders, except the hills in the Province of Treviso, from which the Italians are raining shells on the enemy and making them pay a very high price for any advance.

A dozen bridges over the Livenza River have been blown up by the Italians in order to delay the enemy's advance. Meanwhile the retreat has greatly shortened the Italian fighting line, which is scarcely 30 miles wide. This favors the concentration for defence.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring yesterday evening, reported:

The situation continues to improve, the retreat is now being carried out methodically, the divisions are reforming splendidly and the rearguard is heroically and effectively screening the main body.

Stern and relentless measures have been taken to eliminate falterers.

Seventeen German officers speaking excellent Italian and posing as refugees have been discovered distributing large sums of money among their companions and endeavoring to stir up a peace agitation.

Coup Is Frustrated

"Daily, the strength of the enemy is declining and the Italian resistance increasing. The enemy's plan to envelope the center Italian rearguards and eventually to cut off the Italian right wing has been frustrated up to the present by the indomitable resistance of the Italian covering troops, whose artillery and machine-guns have heavily punished the numerically superior enemy.

"The main body of the Italian forces owed its safety principally to the cavalry, most of which fell splendidly charging the enemy, avalanche-like, from the hills, shouting their war-cry: 'Savoia!'"

Reuter's correspondent graphically describes the terrible plight of fugitives owing to the evacuation of the Tagliamento, the refugees from Gemona causing a fresh flight from Pordenone to Treviso. Babies were asphyxiated in the crush and mothers suddenly became demented. Aeroplanes attacked the trains, which took refuge in tunnels, causing the dense clouds of smoke from their engines to swamp the open cars packed with refugees. Children collapsed and frenzied mothers were unable to resuscitate them.

Many officers and soldiers got through the enemy's lines by strange stratagems and a Sicilian soldier has arrived barefooted and in rags, having walked from Gorizia.

Piave Is Outflanked

Paris, Nov. 11.—A semi-official communique states, as the Piave has been outflanked from the north, it does not seem possible the Italian line of defence can be established on that river. Nevertheless, there is every reason to hope that the enemy's plan to separate the Italian forces in the region of the Upper Piave from the main body retiring along the sea will fail.

King's Patriotic Appeal

Rome, November 11.—The King of Italy has issued the following proclamation:—"The nation has never had to face a more difficult trial, but we shall confront adversity with a virile and intrepid soul and our soldiers will once more carry forward their tattered standards by the side of our allies. All cowardice and recrimination is treason. The enemy reckon on breaking up our spirits and solidarity even more than on a military victory. Let the unanimous reply be that we are all ready to give everything for victory and the honor of Italy."

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MRS. CATT ASSAILS HER WAR CRITICS

Suffrage Leader Denies Imputation Of Disloyalty Made By Women

CALLS KAISER CHIEF ANTI

Asserts Anarchists And I. W. W. Leaders Are Enemies Of Cause She Represents

New York, October 7.—Accusing the anti-suffragists of impugning her loyalty to the country, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, after consultation with her lawyer, is sending an open letter to Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; Mrs. Robert Lansing, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. A copy was also sent to Mrs. Margaret Robinson of Cambridge, Mass., who is Chairman of the Press Committee and responsible for literature sent out to all parts of the country.

The letter addressed to Mrs. Robinson says that the attention of the writer has been called to the fact that she, Mrs. Robinson, is circulating statements in public letters and bulletins "that impugn my loyalty as an American and thereby put in jeopardy my good name and reputation."

"These statements are made by you with willful intent to injure my name and standing in the community or are statements which you are publishing without having made effort to establish their proof. I hereby set forth the facts which you have distorted into untruths either by contrary statements or by implications."

A statement in Bulletin 168 says that Mrs. Catt as a "pacfist and Socialist" brought Frau Rosika Schwimmer into this country, that Frau Schwimmer formed the People's Council, and Mrs. Catt is, therefore, responsible for the work of the council which "demands the overthrow of the Government. "Mrs. Catt believes in suffrage, first, she has proposed that the Constitution be torn into schreds if it stands in the way of woman suffrage," says the bulletion.

Another bulletin allies the suffrage movement with the I. W. W., whose leaders, it says, are ardent advocates of woman suffrage and are doing in America what they are doing in Russia—betraying the cause of democracy.

Mrs. Catt says she did not bring Frau Schwimmer to this country, that Frau Schwimmer is not an officer of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and that although she believes in her integrity as a woman she did not sympathise with her "sincere if impractical peace plan." Of the I. W. W. she says:

"Your effort to link me by implication with the I. W. W. activities is also untruthful and malicious. As a matter of fact you can be aligned them by a far straighter connection than you have dared to make in your attacks upon me. The I. W. W. is almost the only large organisation that has not indorsed woman suffrage. Its leaders are antis, and their well-known supporters. 'Bill' Haywood and Emma Goldman, share your views, not mine, on the suffrage question. The most vigorous opponent of woman suffrage in the world, and consequently an ally of yours, is the Kaiser of Germany.

"Would you call it anything short of malicious and wilful injury should I distort these facts in such a way as to imply continuously that you are a traitor to your country and pro-German in your sympathies? I do not make this charge, I do not twist these facts to your discredit, for I assume that you are, as you ought to be, a loyal American. I merely warn you that I shall hold ou accountable for any charges you make that insidiously declare me responsible for activities "which render our country a prey to a foreign power."

She says in closing that the struggle for woman suffrage has been from the beginning upon the basis of the fundamental right of the adult citizens of a republic for self-government and concedes its opponents' rights to oppose with "due regard to fact." "I protest," she says, "your resort to 'mud slinging' as a substitute for honest opposition, for it is the lowest type of political methods."

NANCHANG Y.M.C.A. POPULAR

Special Corressondence to the China Press

Nanchang, November 9.—With the conservatism of a great interior city, Nanchang looks askance at the introduction of most Western methods of civilisation. Occidental ideas are too radical to be accepted without question. However, this is not the case with the Young Men's Christian Association. The association has won the hearts of the leading men of the city in a very short time.

A few days ago Governor Chen received E. M. Hayes and F. B. Lens of the local association and W. S. Chen of the Shanghai Association in a most cordial manner. The governor is a very active and businesslike gentleman who does not waste words in getting to the point.

When W. S. Chen thanked him for the substantial contribution which he recently made for the local work he protested vigorously and said that it was only a beginning. To show that his interest is genuine he presented the Nanchang Y.M.C.A. with his photograph and wrote a scroll setting forth his belief in association principles.

The Y.M.C.A. has just opened its fall activities which include day and night classes, an English Club and various forms of athletics.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

NOW WE'VE GOT HIM DOLLED UP WE'VE GOTTA GIVE HIM A NAME — CLARICE OUGHT TO DO WITH THAT MAP
THE BARKEEP WILL TRY TO FLIRT WITH HIM
WE'LL ALL GO INTO JIM'S BACK ROOM AND ORDER 5 BEERS
I'VE THINK I'LL FOOL THE BARTENDER, SAY A VEIL OUGHTA HELP A LOT
YOU LOOK LIKE A MOVIE QUEEN DAN — NO ONE WILL EVER TUMBLE — TRY YOUR VOICE AGAIN —
FUR THE LOVE O' MIKE AINT HE A HOT SKETCH?
HOW D'YE GET THAT WAY?
INDOOR SPORTS
DOLLING UP A FORMER CLERK (NOW IN THE ARMY) SO THAT HE CAN GET A FEW BREWS IN THE SIDE DOOR AROUND THE CORNER

Potash And Perlmutter Discuss The Tsar Business

By Montague Glass

"Yes, Abe," Morris Perlmutter said to his partner, Abe Potash, as they sat in their office one morning in September, "the English language is practically a brand new article since the time when I used to went to night school. In them days when a feller says he is feeling like a king, it meant that he was feeling like a King *aber* today yet, if a feller says he feels like a king, it means that he's got stomach and domestic trouble and that he don't know where the money is coming from to pay his next week's laundry bill. Tsars is the same way, too. Former times when you called a feller a regular tsar, you meant he was a regular tsar, *aber* nowadays if you say somebody is a regular tsar, it means that the poor feller couldn't call his soul his own and that he must got to do what everybody from the shipping clerk up tells him to do with no back talk."

"Well, it only goes to show, Mawruss," Abe commented. "There was a tsar, y'understand, which for years was not only making out pretty good as a tsar, y'understand, but had really as you might say been doing something phenomenal yet. In fact, Mawruss, if three years ago R. G. Dun or Bradstreet would give it a rating to tsars and people in similar lines, y'understand, compared with the tsar already, an old established house like Hapsburg's in Vienna would be rated N. to Q., Credit 4, see footnote. And today, Mawruss, where is he?"

"Say," Morris protested, "anyone could have reverses, Abe, because it don't make no difference if it would be a tsar *oder* a pants manufacturer, and they both had ratings like John R. Rockafellar even, along comes two or three bad seasons like the tsar had it, y'understand, and the most you could hope for would be thirty cents on the dollar—ten cents cash and the balance in notes at three, six and nine months, endorsed by a Grand Duke who has got everything he owns in his wife's name and ain't spent an evening at home with her since way before the Crimean War already."

"What happened to the tsar, Mawruss," Abe said, "bad seasons didn't done it. Not reckoning quick assets, like crowns actually in stock, fixtures, &c., the feller must of owned a couple million *versts* high grade real property, to say nothing of his life insurance, Mawruss."

"Tsars and life insurance ain't in the same dictionary at all, Abe," Morris interrupted. "In the insurance business, Abe, tsars comes under the same head as aviators with heart trouble, y'understand. I bet yer over half a tsar's morning mail already is circulars from casket concerns alone, Abe, so that only goes to show how much you know from tsars."

"Well, I know this much anyhow," Abe continued. "What put the tsar out of business, didn't happen this season or last season neither, Mawruss. It dates back already twenty years ago, which you can take it from me, Mawruss, it didn't make no difference what line a feller would be in —tsars wholesale, tsars retail, or tsars supplies and sundries, including bomb proof underwear and the Little Wonder Poison Detector, y'understand, the moment such a feller marries into the family of his nearest competitor, Mawruss, he might just as well go down to a lawyer's office and hand him the names he wants inserted in Schedule A-3 of his petition in bankruptcy."

"Did the tsar marry into such a family?" Morris asked.

"A question!" Abe exclaimed. "D'idn't you know that the tsar's wife is the kaiser's mother's sister's daughter?"

"Say!" Morris retorted. "I didn't even know that the kaiser *had* a mother. From the heart that feller's got it, you might suppose he was raised in an incubator and that the only parents he ever knew was a couple of packages absorbent cotton and an alcohol lamp."

"Well, that's what I am telling you, Mawruss,' Abe said. "With all the millionairs in Russland which would be tickled to pieces to get a tsar for a son-in-law, y'understand, the feller goes to work and ties up to a family with somebody like the kaiser in it, and you know as well as I do, Mawruss, one crook in your wife's family can stick you worser than all your poor relations put together."

"Even when your wife's relations are honest, what *is* it?" Morris asked.

"*Gewiss!*" Abe agreed. "And can you imagine when such a crock in-law is also your biggest competitor? I bet yer, Mawruss, the poor nebich wasn't home from his honeymoon yet before the kaiser starts in cutting prices on him."

"Cutting prices was the least," Morriss said. "Take Bulgaria, for instance, and up to a few years ago that was one of the tsar's best selling territories. In fact, Abe, whenever the tsar stops off at Sophia, him and the king of Bulgaria takes coffee together, such good friends they was."

"Who is Sophia?" Abe asked. "*Also* a relative of the kaiser?"

"Sophia is the name of the one big town in Bulgaria," Morris replied.

"That's a name for a big town—Sophia," Abe remarked. "Why don't they call it Lillian Russell and be done with it?"

"They could call it Williamsburg for all the business the tsar done there after the kaiser got in his fine work," Morris said.

"And after all, what good did it done him?" Abe added. "Because you know as well as I do, Mawruss, the kaiser ain't two jumps ahead of the sheriff himself. In fact, Mawruss, the king business is today like the human hair business and the green goods business. It's practically a thing of the past."

"Did I say it wasn't?" Morris asked. "Being a king ain't a business no more, Mawruss. It's just a job," Abe continued, "and it's a matter of a few months now when the only kings left will be so to speak journeymen kings like the king of England and the king of Belgium and not boss kings like the king of Austria and the kaiser. Why, right now, that Germany is his store, and that the poor Germans *nebich* is just salespeople; and he figures that if he wants to close out his stock and fixtures at a sacrifice and at the same time work his salespeople to death, what is that *their* business y'understand."

"Well, that's the way the tsar figured," Morris commented. "For Abe, the tsar has got an idee years already he was running Russland on the open shop principle, and before he woke up to the fact that the people he had been treating right straight along as non-union later was really the majority stockholders, y'understand, they had changed the combination of the safe on him and notified the bank that on and after said date all checks would be signed by Jacob M. Kerensky as receiver."

"You would think a feller like the tsar would learn something by what happened to this here Mellen of the New Haven Railroad," Abe said.

"*You* learn!" Morris replied. "Is the kaiser learning something from what they done to the tsar?"

"That's a different matter entirely," Abe retorted. "With a relation by marriage, you naturally figure if he makes a big success that he fell in soft and that a lucky stiff like him if he gets shot with a gun, y'understand, the bullet is from gold and it hits him in the pocket yet; whereas, if he goes broke and ain't got a cent left in the world, y'understand, it's a case of what could you expect from a *Schlemiel* like that. So instead of learning anything from what happens to the tsar, I bet yer the kaiser feels awful sore at him yet. Why, I don't suppose a day passes without the kaiser's wife comes to him and says: 'Listen, Popper, Esther (or whatever the tsar's wife's name is) called me up again this morning; she says Nicholas ain't got no work nor nothing and she was crying something terrible.'"

"'Well, if she's going to keep on crying till I find that loafer a job,' the kaiser says, 'she's got a long wet spell ahead of her.'

"'She don't want you to find him no job,' the kaiser's wife tells him. 'All she asks is you should send 'em transportat'on.'

"'Transportation *nothing!*' the kaiser says. 'I already sent transportation to the king of Greece, Ambassador Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg, this here by Ed *und Gott weisst wer nash*. What am I? The Pennsylvania railroad or something?'

"'Well, what is he going to do way out there in Tobolsk?' she says.

"'If he would only of acted reasonable and killed off a couple million of them suckers, the way any other king would do, he never would of had to go to Tobolsk at all,' the kaiser says.

"'*Aber* what shall I say to her if she rings up again?' she asks.

"'Say what you please,' the kaiser answers her, 'but tell Central I wouldn't pay no reverse charges under no circumstances whatsoever from nowheres.'"

"And who told *you* all this, Abe?" Morris asked.

"Nobody," Abe replied. "I figured it out for myself."

"Well, you figured wrong then," Morris said. "The kaiser don't act that way. He ain't human enough and furthermore, Abe, the kaiser don't talk over the telephone neither, because if he did, y'understand, it's a cinch that sooner or later the court physician would be giving out the cause of death as shock from being connected up with the electric light plant by party or parties unknown and Long Live Kaiser Schmooel the Second—or whatever the crown prince's rotten name is."

"Any one who done such a thing in the hopes of making a change for the better, Mawruss," Abe commented, "would certainly be jumping from the frying pan into the soup, because if the Germans got rid of the kaiser in favor of the crown prince, it would be a case of discarding a king and drawing a deuce."

"Sure I know," Morris said, "but what the Germans need is a new deal all around. As the game stands now in Germany, Abe, only a limited few sets in, while the rest of the country hustles the refreshments and pays for the lights and the cigars, and they're such a poor spirited bunch, y'understand, that they ain't got nerve enough to suggest a kitty even."

"Well, it's too late for them to start a kitty now, Mawruss," Abe said. "Which you could take it from me, Mawruss, the house is going to be pulled most any day. Several million husky cops is going up the front stoop right this minute, Mawruss, and while they may have a little trouble with them—now—ice-box style of doors, it's only a question of time when they would back up the patrol wagon, y'understand, because if the Germans wouldn't close up the game of their own accord, Mawruss, the Allies must got to do it *for* them."

"But the Germans don't want us to help 'em," Morris said. "They're perfectly satisfied as they are."

"I know it," Abe said. "They're a nation of shipping clerks, Mawruss. They're in a rut, y'understand. They've all got rotten jobs and they're scared to death that they're going to lose them. Also the boss works them like dawgs and makes their lives miserable, y'understand, and yet they're trembling in their pants for fear he is going to bust up on them."

"Then I guess it's up to us Allies to show them poor *Chamorrm*, how they could be bosses for themselves," Morris suggested.

"Sure it is," Abe concluded, "and next year in Tobolsk when the kaiser joins his relations by marriage, Mawruss, he's going to pick up the Tobolsker Freie-Press some morning and see where there has been incorporated at last the Deutch Allgemeine Wohlfahrtfabrik, with a capital of a hundred billion marks to take over the business of the K. K. Mfg. Co., and he's going to say the same as everybody else: 'Well, what do you know about them Heinies? I never thought they had it in them.'"

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Iyo Maru		Sept. 24
Shidzuoka Maru		Oct. 20
For Liverpool		
Benrinnes		Oct. 21
Hirano Maru		Nov. 8
Hitachi Maru		Sept. 4
Kitano Maru		Oct. 14
For New York		
Suruga		Aug. 1
Toyooka maru		Aug. 19
For San Francisco, etc.		
Colombia		Oct. 13
Royal Arrow		Oct. 17
Siberia Maru		Oct. 19
Venezuela		Nov. 11
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru		Oct. 1
Manila Maru		Nov. 12
For Seattle		
Inaba Maru		Oct. 13
For Vancouver		
Bessie Dollar		Sept. 17

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Kashima Maru	Nov. 17
From San Francisco	
Ecuador	Nov. 17
From Tacoma	
Canada Maru	Dec. 20
From Seattle	
Tokiwa Maru	Nov. 23

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuskwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. —— for Vancouver, etc:—Mrs. J. H. O'Halley, Mrs. G. H. Roods and infant, Mrs. M. Smith, Misses E. Smith, A. Smith, and Hilda Simmons, Messrs. E. L. Courcy, E. E. Gibbs, Louie King, R. Robt Lang, and H. Schherer.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for San Francisco:—Mrs. I. Pettingel, Mr. and Mrs. F. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schwerin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Trumper, Misses V. Pettingel, and V. Woods, Messrs. E. V. Platt, O. Mordhurst, J. Horman Parker, A. W. Gregory, and J. P. Kluft. For Kobe:—Mrs. J. C. Lewis and infant. For Yokohama:—Miss A. M. King, Messrs. K. J. King, and G. R. Coleman.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

11.—Fine cold weather in our regions. Rough sea between China and Japan. The pressures are levelling on the continent: falling in the northern and central districts, and rising in the South. Strong N. to N.W. winds on our coasts.

12.— Very fine weather. Hoar frost. The glass has still fallen under the freezing point (30.0) winds backing to W.S.W.

Monday, November 12, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	771.67	773.09
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.38	30.44
Variation mm for 24h	−3.02	−1.30
Variation mm for 12h	†0.40	†1.36
Wind—Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	7	23
Wind—Miles	4.3	14.3
Temperature—Cen	9°6	10°3
Temperature—Fah	49.3	50.6
Humidity: co	100	10
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	1.6	—
Rainfall inches	0.06	—

Passengers Arrived

The C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. E. Q. Cooper.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Messrs. H. G. Wullin, M. Fooley and Mustugsu.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi, from Hankow:—Mrs. Harris, Messrs. E. H. Kragh and Stagers.

Per H.O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mr. B. Saigle.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangchi from Amoy:—Mr. Stormes.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping from Chinwangtao:— Messrs. Brogniez, and Sturt.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Feely, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Messrs. Hooper, Austin, and Boswath.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong:—Mr. Young.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Kundsen and 2 children, Madame Royier, Messrs. G. M. Young, T. E. Winker, H. Jones, and Mone Challeys.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Mother, Ernestine de la Providence, Sister Camille Joseph, Mrs. W. Royo, Mrs. E. Margulsplace, Mr. and Mrs. Lane.

Per s.s. —— from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, Misses E. L. Smith, and Gourdin, Messrs. P. Matheson, J. W. Jameson, and G. L. Haywood.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Watanabe and baby, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilde, Mrs. D. Finkelstein, Mrs. A. Drachenfels, Messrs. T. Ozawa, S. Kikuda, A. Lungridge, A. Mackenzie, P. F. Pomeroy, Baranofsky, G. Thiessen, R. Van Alberda, Yagmurodu, O. Pogomi, and L. Lugovoi. From Tsingtao:—Misses V. Ho Tung, and D. Craig, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Master E. Ho Tung, Messrs. I. Kadono, N. Ishikawa, T. Saito, S. Chino, S. Ogawa, K. Shirai, J. Uzuka, E. Kempher, Wm. Katz, Holland, and Sabelstron.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from Hongkong:—Mrs. H. H. Arnold, Mrs. C. H. Marges, Mrs. J. Mencarini, Mrs. M. Mnecarini, Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, Mrs. Wai Kwan Leung, Mrs. Wing Tong-wong, Misses G. Ezra, Suzanne Marges, Jane Marges, E. C. Hurley, F. W. Rooser, and Mui Kong, Masters Albino Mencarini, Leslie Howard, Ming Kong, Yung Kong, Kong Kong and Ka Kong, Dr. H. M. McCandless, Messrs. Kwong Chun-li, G. F. Alves, Ming Lau-chan, L. D. McNicoll, E. Des Voeux Hen Ching-fong, J. H. C. Goodban, Juan Mencarini, R. V. Glenn, T. E. Hok, T. T. Hok, G. W. McClintock, F. J. Norbury, G. A. O'Brien, W. G. Pratt, Sin Ting-kong, Ching Keepang, C. Kung, W. H. Smith, A. C. Speng, W. A. Shera, A. Z. Sycip, and C. C. Wu.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$610
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 112½ B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205
Far Kaistern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 11 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shiping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	107s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 21½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Yochien	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 117 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls.71 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 95
International	Tls. 90 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 110
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$85 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Langkats	Tls. 12½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15 S.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 15
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.20
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2.05 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.80 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼
Kapala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16 B.
Padang	Tls. 13¼
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Samagagas	Tls 0.85 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7.45
Semambu	Tls. 1.15 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 18¾ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 79 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 177½

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 12, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 98½ = Tls.	1.02
@ 72.8 = Mex.	$1.40
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.525
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	2.80
Bar Silver	43½
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1798
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/1 = Tls.	4.90
exch. @ 72.8 = Mex.	$6.73
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$476⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/1
London	Demand	4/1⅛
India ..... (nominal)	T.T.	286
Paris	T.T.	561⅛
Paris	Demand	562½
New York	T.T.	97⅛
New York	Demand	97⅛
Hongkong	T.T.	71
Japan	T.T.	52⅝
Batavia	T.T.	226½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m-s. Cdts.		4/3
London ..... 4 m-s. Docy.		4/3⅛
London ..... 6 m-s. Cdts.		4/3⅛
London ..... 6 m-s. Docy.		4/3⅝
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		584½
New York ..... 4 m-s		101⅝

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2⅛			£1
„ 1 @ 574	=	Francs	6.39
„ 1 No quotation		Marks	†5.21
„ 0.90 @ 99⅜		Gold	$1
„ 1 @ 51⅝		Yen	2.15
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.49
„ 1 @ 714†		Roubles	7.95
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 9.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 7½d. Paid.

January to March: 2s. 9d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Dull.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 8.

Spot Should be: 2s. 7¾d. Paid.

January to Market: 2s. 9d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Dull.

London, November 10.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 7¾d. Paid.

January to March: 2s. 9d. Sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 9.

Spot: 2s. 7½d. Paid.

January to March: 2s. 9d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Dull.

SILK MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 9.—Today's silver prices were:—

Silk Price of Blue Elephant 22s. 0d. to 22s. 6d.

Silk Price of Gold Kiling 19s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.

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AMERICA TIGHTENS NEUTRAL EMBARGO

Puts Ban On Bunker Coal To Prevent South American Food Reaching Them

CUTS FOE'S LAST SOURCE

New Order, Which Allies Join, Completes Chain Around Germany

Washington, October 4.—A final step to make complete the embargo which will prevent Germany, or northern neutrals of Europe, from obtaining products of the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any of the South American nations that might aid the enemy, was taken today by the Exports Administrative Board, by placing a ban upon bunker coal.

In an official statement it was asserted that the United States had failed to obtain the definite information it had asked of northern neutrals concerning their actual needs for home consumption, and the status of the traffic in which they had engaged with the Central Powers. It was stated further that the Administration had adopted as definite the policy that it would in no way contribute to trade with these neutrals which "will undoubtedly accrue to the benefit of the enemy."

This policy is in line with the steps which have been taken by the Government to obtain an embargo combination against Germany and the northern neutral nations which have been feeding and arming her, in which all of the countries allied against Germany will be involved, and will work in concert. It will end the practice which has been engaged in extensively by some neutral shipping interests, of obtaining here the coal necessary to the transportation to Europe of cargoes of foodstuffs, fodder, and other commodities which were refused to them by the United States.

The step was taken with the approval of all the Allies, who will cooperate by enforcing similar regulations. It follows closely Great Britain's declaration of a complete embargo against the Northern European neutrals, which was designed to strengthen the embargo already put into force by the United States.

Latin-American countries are the only nations left in the world in which Germany has a chance to obtain foodstuffs and other necessaries through the border countries. With this source cut off allied statesmen feel that the ring around Germany is drawn so tightly the economic pressure, reinforcing the Allies' ever-growing military superiority, will make the German people see their cause is hopeless.

The Official Statement

Here is the official statement:

The Exports Administrative Board, in formulating their policy with regard to granting bunkers to neutral vessels, are actuated solely by the desire to prevent commodities from going to border neutrals for export to Germany. At the present time the Exports Administrative Board will not permit commodities, that may benefit the enemy directly or indirectly, to be exported from this country to the border neutrals, because the board has not yet been able to elicit the information which will enable them to determine whether such commodities will so benefit the enemy; and in accordance with this policy the board feel that consistency demands that they should not grant bunker licenses for a vessel which is bound for a border neutral and carries a cargo which may benefit the enemy, notwithstanding such cargo has originated in another country. In other words, although the board has no means, and does not purpose, to prevent trade between other neutrals and the border neutrals, they are, nevertheless, in a position to state that if vessels wish to use the coal of the United States they should not be permitted to apply our coal to the prosecution of a voyage which will result in supplying or assisting to supply the enemy with foodstuffs or feedstuffs or any other commodities.

Numerous cases have been presented to the board where vessels have touched at a United States port en route to a border neutral and carrying cargo which did not originate in the United States, but which is destined for a border neutral and will undoubtedly accrue to the benefit of the enemy.

This causes a serious embarrassment, and to avoid such embarrassment the board has adopted a policy calculated to prevent such cases arising in the future. This policy consists in stipulating that a vessel en route to non-European neutrals which touches at a United States port for bunker coal shall not be permitted to have bunker coal for the voyage unless she will agree to return to the United States with a cargo which would be approved by the board, or which is destined for a country other than a border neutral. The board is anxious to assist neutral vessels in continuing their service to South American and other non-European ports; but pending the receipt of the complete information which has been solicited from the border neutrals with respect to their resources and requirements, the board feels that they can properly pursue no other policy than the one outlined above.

Cuts Off Oil And Wheat

The oilfields of Mexico and the wheat crops of South American countries are by this order cut off absolutely from Germany and the European neutrals unless the shippers who would aid them can obtain coal necessary for the operation of merchant vessels from some source other than the United States. The action will serve to tie up in American and other ports practically all of the neutral shipping unless the Governments involved agree to terms which the United States sets down, which will provide either for carrying only cargoes of which the Administrative Board approves or putting their vessels into trade channels which do not reach neutral Europe.

By taking this attitude the United States does not declare illegal the trade between Mexico, South American countries, and the European neutrals, but simply refuses to be a party thereto by supplying coal to the vessels engaged in it, a right which this Government as a belligerent reserves where it appears that the enemy is benefiting.

The terms of the announcement come as confirmation of the statements which have been published in The Times that the United States has been far from satisfied with the trade agreements entered into by Germany and the neutral nations contiguous to her, and is unwilling to permit them to remain in effect if any action on the part of this country can prevent it.

No Hope For Dutch Ships

As far as could be learned tonight there has been no change in connection with negotiations for the employment of the Dutch and other neutral ships loaded with grain and fodder which are now being held up in New York Harbor and other ports, but the United States is determined that none of them shall be permitted to sail under the present conditions. The Dutch, it is said, are unwilling to send the shipments to the Allies or to unload the vessels and place them in the coastwise trade, fearing the attitude which Germany might assume if aid were thus given to Germany's enemies.

The United States has not yet come to the point where it is willing to exercise the power of commandeer and take over the neutral tonnage. Unless some agreement is reached, however, it is entire probable that all of the valuable cargoes will be ruined.

Chevalier van Rappard, who represents Holland here, was called into consultation late today by the State Department following the issuance of the bunker coal order, but no information could be obtained concerning what took place at the interview. It is known, however, that every effort is being made here to have the Dutch Government take some voluntary step which will make possible the use of the ships.

The Shipping Board is anxious to obtain ships to move 300,000 bales or more of wool from Austria which it is understood the English Government has consented to release for Government purposes here. Other commodities for the manufacture of explosives and the crops of some of the South American countries are available also if the ships can be obtained.

The Shipping Board hereafter will take part in the deliberations of the Exports Administrative Board, and Frank C. Munson, President of the Munson Steamship Line, was designated today as the Shipping Board's representative by Chairman Edward N. Hurley. Since April 23 Mr. Munson has been a member of the Committee on Shipping of the Council of National Defense, to which he was appointed by the Secretary of War.

Neutrals Give No Assurance

The new embargo move caused a sensation among the neutrals diplomats today and resulted in several hasty conferences. Following these diplomatic talks the Exports Administrative Board, some time after the issuance of its order regarding bunker coal, made public a statement to the effect that no final decision had been reached. The statement contained the assertion that no decision had been formally reached because facts "repeatedly requested" of the neutrals had not been forthcoming. It read:

"The attention of the Exports Administrative Board has been called to a statement in the press in regard to the intentions of this Government in connection with the so-called world-wide embargo against neutrals. There is no basis whatever for any statement which implies that any final decision has been reached by the Exports Administrative Board. The matter is still under discussion with the neutrals and with the foreign Governments associated with us in the war. No final policy has as yet been decided upon by this Government because the board had not been able to obtain information from the Governments of the northern neutrals, repeatedly requested, as to the resources and requiremnts of the northern neutrals and other information necessary for intelligent action."

SON OF COUNT OKUMA VISITOR IN SHANGHAI

Arrives Here From Hankow After Trip Through China; Japanese Editors Also Here

Lord Okuma, son of Count Okuma, the former Japanese Premier, arrived in Shanghai yesterday with his suite from Hankow. He is here on his way back to Japan after a long tour through China. He has been in Manchuria, Peking, Tientsin and Hankow.

Lord Okuma was uncommunicative on his impressions of his journey. He told a reporter for THE CHINA PRESS that he is in China only on a pleasure trip and that there is no further importance attached to his visit. Concerning the two current Sino-Japanese issues, the agreement between Secretary Lansing and Count Ishii and the pending munitions loan by Japan to China, Lord Okuma also was reticent.

"I do not know any of the details of those questions," he said. "As to the understanding between America and Japan, I think that will be for the best interests of the Far East, as it will settle matters. It is best for the two countries that they should understand each other. For future peace in the Far East all depends on the sincerity of the American people—and, I might also add, the Japanese."

Lord Okuma said he knew nothing about the so-called Arms Alliance.

Other distinguished Japanese arrivals in Shanghai yesterday were Mr. I. Tokutomi, a member of the House of Peers and the publisher of the Tokio Kokumin Shimbun, and Mr. K. Ishikawa, the editor of the Tokio Jiji Shimpo.

'Japan And China Must Be Friends,' Declares Liang Shih-yi, In Tokio

Tokio, November 3.—Liang Shih-yi, the "man behind" Yuan Shi-k'ai, who arrived in Nagasaki Thursday, told Japanese reporters that he came to Japan only to study economic and financial questions as a private individual and not as a government representative, as was reported. Mrs. Liang and their servants, in all seven persons, accompany him on his journey. They arrived on the Tenyo Maru.

At Nagasaki the party was met by Mr. Kihichiro Okura, son of Baron Okura, head of the Okura Gumi. They left Nagasaki after visiting the Mitsubishi Dock Yard and other places in that city, for Kobe, where the party will decide their itinerary in Japan. They expect to stay fifty days in the country.

On board the Tenyo Maru, Liang Shih-yi, interviewed by a reporter for the Nichi-Nichi, said:

"I come to Japan to study economic, financial and political conditions. During the administration of Yuan Shi-k'ai in China, when the policy of slighting the near and befriending the far was adopted, there was a lack of smoothness in the relation between Japan and China. But times have Changed The peace of the Orient be assured unless China and Japan co-operate in a friendly spirit. Reports of the struggle between the north and the south are greatly exaggerated here. The present trouble is unavoidable in this abnormal period. But if both sides should address themselves with sincerity to the task of harmonisation, peace can be realised without much difficulty."

It is understood that Liang Shih-yi has in view the co-operation with the Okura Gumi for a joint enterprise in China.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, November 8.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43¾d. Dull.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 7.

Bar Silver Spot: 44d. Dull.

London, November 9.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43¾d, Quietly steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 8.

Bar Silver Spot: 43¾d. Dull.

London, November 10.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 44¼d. Better China Exchange; Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 9.

Bar Silver Spot: 43¾d. Quietly steady.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 9.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	125	0	0
American Electroytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	130	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. 1/- Extra in flask Nominal	20	10	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	267	5	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	166	10	0

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on November 6, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	25-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	30-40
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-12
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	16-18
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	2-3
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	6-8
Green Corn	each	2-8
Leeks	per bunch	2-8
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.20-2.80
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 pundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.60
Bran	„	$1.85

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

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"Special Picture"

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
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Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

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Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

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Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

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Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

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In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

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L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

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JEAN JADOT
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
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Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Dejember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Langsa	Semarang	
Kota-Radja	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager.

Tel. No. 2359 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan via Nagasaki ..	Chikugo maru					5.00	8.30
Europe via Siberia(Express)	†Via Pukow		7.0				
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	8.0	..	..	..	..	
River Ports..	Saiwo	8.0					21.00
Peking and T'sin (Every day)	Train				17.0		17.00
T'sin (Daily except Sunday			7.0				
Hankow..							
Ningpo	Kiangkeen		5.0				
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	4.0			18.00	..	17.30
Amoy and Hongkong			7.0			..	
Chefoo and Tientsin	Esang	5.0	5.0	..	..	..	8.00
Antung and Newchwang	Wenchow	9.0					9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	11.			16.3	17.0	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	8.30					8.00
Swatow and Hongkong			9.			..	
River Ports..	Ngankin	11.0					21.00
River Ports..	Kiangyung	21.0					21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	8.30					8.00
Hongkong			9.0			..	
Thursday, Nov. 15.							
Japan via Moji	Kumano mar			..		¥10.0	9.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	8.30	9.0	..			8.00
River Ports..	Kianghsin	2.0			..	..	5.0
Japan ports	Kumano mar	9.0		..			8.30
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.0	..			7(14)
Japan		..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Saturday, Nov. 17.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru				¥11.0		10.30
Monday, Nov. 19.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru			..	¥20.0		9.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	¥21.0		..			

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will e closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. [illegible] king and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place ...	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	3.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	3.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.30
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtion, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangxi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangxi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train 3 p.m., Sundays only.	
Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	2.30
Launch	close daily a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen ..	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku...	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao..	3.00
	11.00
Hungchow, Nanxing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00
	11.00
Haimenting at Miaoches	7.00 3.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nanxwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang....	3.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal..	3, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m
Siccawei & Tsipao ..	3, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	8 VII
Oct 13	Singapore	Brodholme	3879	Br.	S.I. & C. S. Co.	YTPD
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BIX
Nov 10	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	O. Rickmers*	3551	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 2	Japan	Don Neil	1344	Am.	P. & Co.	HSWGC
Nov 9	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 11	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2371	sp.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Nov 11	Newchwang	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	YKDW
Oct 30		Harold Dollar	2898	Br.	R. Dollar	8 III
Nov 11	Japan	Hiseno maru	8520	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 11	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	Am.		ODW
Nov 9	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Nov 9	Japan	Kojun maru	1304	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 11	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Nov 11	Amoy	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLY
Nov 11	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNOW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	U8
July 30	Hankow	Meilee*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	U8
Oct 31	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	7 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Silkiang*	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3818	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	Int. D.W.
Oct 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N.T. Co.	9 p
Nov 10	Japan	Sapporo maru	1555	Jap.	Satoh Shoki	
Nov 11	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 9	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L.Co	OKPW
Nov 11	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Oct 19	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YZPDW
Nov 9	Saigon	Warrimoo	1078	Br.	Cie M. M.	10 p

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
MME	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
6 P	Oct. 26	do	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
P&O	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	248	4	53	Brown
6 P	Aug. 24	Curise	Woodcock	Br g-b	180	..	..	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 13	8.00*	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 19	"	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 26	"	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 13	10.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	11.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	11.00*	Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 24	"	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 21	1.00	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap	N Y K
" 21	1.00	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 13	4.00	Ningpo	Kingsteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13	10.00*	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 14	10.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	9.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
" 15	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
" 17		Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 18	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br	B. & S
" 20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br	B. & S.
" 22	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 13	10.00*	Dalny	Sakaki mart	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 13	A.M.	Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13	D.L.	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 14	11.00*	Antung & Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	noon	Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 15	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br	B & B.
" 15		Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	I. M. A.
" 16	11.0	*Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S. M. R.
" 23	8.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 13	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B & S
" 13	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	H. O. S. S. Co
" 14	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br	B. & S
" 14	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 15	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B. & S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br	B. & S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 11	Ninepo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
" 11	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 12	Hongkong	Chenan	1053	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 12	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
" 12	Japan	Tago maru	3784	Jap.		
" 12	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
" 12	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 12	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
" 12	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
" 13	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa&Co	
" 13	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 12	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 12	Hankow	Ngankin	1714	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 12	Hongkong	Japan	8896	Br.	D. Sassoan	
" 13		Jinju maru	1176	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 1	Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	1371	Jap.	K.M.A.
" 11	Chefoo & Newchwang	Holhow	806	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Swatow & Hongkong	Shengking	1515	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 12	do	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 12	do	Luenho	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	do	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	Japan	Ceylon maru	5068	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 12	Tsingtao	Misaki maru	543	Jap.	M.B.K.
" 13	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, November 13 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang, Maru Capt. Y. Tanida, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, November 13 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, November 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, November 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Nov. 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, November 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Nov. 21, at ——. —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Nov. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN direct.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, November 14, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping Nov. 15. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Nov. 25, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kohayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 8 a.m. Though Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 4 p.m. on the previousday. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

Freight: Telephone N. 77.
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Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
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S.S. COLOMBIA..Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. COLOMBIA ....Dec. 15

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
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AMERICAN REGISTRY
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S.S. COLUSA .....Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Jan. 20

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1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi. Nov. 11. Nov. 13
arr. leave.
"CANADA MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Dec. 20, Dec. 21

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Nov. 23, Nov. 25
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 19, Nov. 21

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

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Spring and Summer

bookings are now being made.

There is every indication that travel home next year will be unprecedentedly heavy, and, all those contemplating the trip are warned to mature their plans as early as possible, and arrange for necessary berth reservations.

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
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Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai v'a Nagazaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Nov. 26, 1917
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 8, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

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North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

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(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
NOV. 19, JAN. 29, APR. 13,

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

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(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 21
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 25

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y Yui,	Nov. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Nov. 17
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Nov. 20
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 24
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Nov. 27

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Nov. 22
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 15

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	Nov. 26

FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	Nov. 18

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports an' Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 19, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Jan. 15, 1918

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Regular Fortnightly Service betwi n Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homewai voyage.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 13^30 — 1^30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2085	836	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	640	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
726	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1143	1509	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7. .	:	—		:	—	:	8.
810	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1318	049	—	600	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	631	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—	583	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1230	846	—	583	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	. 0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1358	2158	d. Yenchowfu a.	6 0	1230	2000	5^35	1^10	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2258	a. Tsiningchow d.	552	1125	1855	6^32	1^19	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Business and Official Notices

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Instruction in driving motor cars, and in cleaning and effecting minor adjustments, by a fully competent foreign professional motorist.

Periodical inspection of cars.

Will instruct and qualify Chinese chauffeurs, thereby saving much expense to owners.

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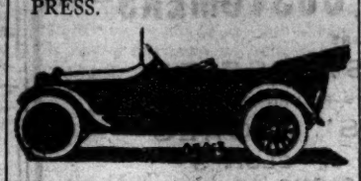

15781

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13700

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Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

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15338

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers Association.

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th November, on account of the Autumn Race Meeting.

15778

STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.

1A Jinkee Road.

For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuen Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road.

A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuen Road Extension.

2 Mows near North Szechuen Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong.

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Subscriptions up to francs 7,500 nominal (i.e. Fcs. 5,145 nett for 300 francs income) are allotted in full.

Over this amount, capital subscribed is subject to reduction, and 12 francs have to be paid in for each 100 francs nominal applied for.

Allotments in full are equally granted in exchange for the following previous French War Securities:

Bons de la Defense Nationale.
Obligations de la Defense Nationale.
Rente 3½% Amortissable.

The New Loan is unconvertible for 25 years and free of all taxes.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

15783

Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association

A meeting of the members of the above association will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m., to meet Messrs. Jobson, E. L. Hsia and S. S. Chien, who have been appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking, to visit Shanghai for the purpose of discussing the subject of Cotton Improvement.

A cordial invitation to attend is given to all interested in this important industry.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15797

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

invites subscriptions to the

RENTE PERPETUELLE FRENCH 4% GOVERNMENT LOAN

Free of all taxes.

Unconvertible before 25 years.

RATE OF ISSUE

Frs. 68.60 for Nominal Frs. 100.

Small subscribers up to Frs. 7,500 Nominal are assured of full allotment.

Subscriptions will close here on 15th December, 1917.

No charges whatever for wiring the subscriptions.

Facilities granted and best exchange.

G. LION,
Manager.

15799

Do you want to

MAKE A PRESENT?

During this week we offer special reductions on

EMBROIDERIES

The Cathay Lace Co.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone 2064

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Notification No. 74.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply, for dredgers and launches, of about Six hundred tons of Lump Coal per month for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1918, to be delivered ex-godown.

Tenders addressed to the "Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai," must be sent in so as to be in the Board's hands on or before noon, November 21st, 1917. Tenderers are required to deliver before the same day one ton of coal as sample at the Conservancy Woosung Yard at Chang Wah Pang, for which the Board will pay actual cost.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Shanghai, Nov. 8th, 1917.

15787

The EdenDispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed Administrator for the estate of Miss Mattie Pounds, deceased, I ask that all claims against the estate be presented to me for settlement. Please address me at Nantungchow, Ku.

FRANK GARRETT.

15693

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Hall Caine To Direct Cinema Films of War

Novelist Takes Charge Of Campaign To Bring Issues Before Public

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—Mr. Hall Caine is undertaking the direction of cinema films for the National War Aims Committee for the purpose of acquainting the public with the issues at stake.

News Brevities

The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association will hold a meeting in the offices of Jardine, Matheson and Co. Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock in order that the members may meet Messrs. Jobson, E. L. Hsia and S. S. Chien, who have been appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to come to Shanghai for the purpose of taking up the subject of cotton improvement.

* * *

The Fourth of July ceremonies in Paris in honor of General Pershing and his troops reflected the aggressiveness of the Gaston, Williams and Wigmore staff, Mr. H C. Coxe, Director of Publicity for the Compagnie Francaise des Etablissements Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, arranged the visit to the tomb of Lafayette, and was most active in making the occasion a memorable one.

* * *

The "Great Fiction" section of the American Woman's Club reading circle will meet this morning at 10 o'clock in Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson's apartments at the Astor House. Henry David Thoreau and his "Walden" will be the subject of the meeting.

* * *

The Annual Conference of the Kiangsu Provincial Federation will be held in the Grace Baptist Church, N. Szechuen Road, on Wednesday and Thursday. The meetings commence at 9 o'clock each morning.

* * *

An attack by robbers on the American gunboat Palos within four miles of Chungking is reported in the Peking Gazette. The Palos, according to telegram from Chungking November 5, was coming down river and was fired on below the city. Four shots were fired in reply and the robbers cleared out. It is stated that the boat was not much damaged, but the boldness of the robbers in attacking such a craft has caused apprehension in the district.

* * *

Captain H. S. Oldham, who has been invalided out of the British service, has resumed his duties as Superintendent of the British Police at Tientsin, according to advices.

* * *

Mr. J. E. Baker, American Adviser to the Chinese Railway Administration, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever at the French Hospital, Tientsin.

* * *

The Mitsu Bishi Company has created a separate branch, called the Mitsu Bishi Paper Manufacturing Company, to undertake control of its paper manufacturing enterprises, it is reported. Mr. K. Kimura has been appointed president of the new company.

* * *

A sentence of five years and expulsion from the Settlement was served out by the Mixed Court to Kyung Kyi-fung, found guilty of four charges of burglary and discovered to have a record of eight previous convictions.

* * *

Ming Ah-hei, formerly employed as boy by Mr. C. R. Burkill, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of $40, four 100 rouble notes and a gold watch from his former master's rooms at 2 Kiukiang Road. He said that he took the money because he wanted to go to the Sing Sz Ka (New World) and enjoy himself.

* * *

The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., warns its consumers of the necessity, during the Winter months, of providing against the possible freezing of the water in the meters. All meters in exposed positions should be carefully covered, by being boxed in and packed round with sawdust.

* * *

Among passengers arriving Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dollar and son. Mr. Dollar is in charge of the Dollar Company's Vancouver branch and this is his first trip to the East.

TOKIO PALACE BURNS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, November 11.—A fire occurred on Saturday night at the palace of Prince Yi of Chosen. The inner portion was destroyed, but there was no loss of life and the Prince and his family are safe.

PRISONERS IN MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: We have taken 319 prisoners since the 2nd.

Tommies' Xmas Fund

Mr. Cecil Holliday, Hon. Treasurer of the Overseas Club, acknowledges with thanks the following contributions:—

R. N. Truman	$10.00
N. B. Ramsay	20.00
E. C. Richards	20.00
L. Midwood	25.00
P. W. M.	10.00
Mrs. and Miss Graham	10.00
F. E. Hodges	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davis	25.00
Miss E. Newbery	6.00
Mrs. A. S. Bremner	50.00
Mrs. E. I. Ezra	100.00
	$286.00
Previously acknowledged	718.41
	$1,004.41

Mr. Holliday reminds intending contributors that the money, to be in time to achieve its object, must be remitted early in December. Last year the total sent was $3,558.72, and it would be disappointing if this year it fell short of that.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Fight Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING.....dep	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
SOOCHOW....dep.	..	9.41	11.02	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.10	T.P.R.	..
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2. 0	CENTRAL....dep	..	..	..	..	..	$12.30	Second	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15 03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	0.31	Day	..
TANYANG....dep.	8.55	12.49	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	18.00		..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.56	17 17	18.22	..	..	5.06	NANKING....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.08
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50	CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13 30	15.06	16.16	1.06
PUKOW.....dep.	..	$15.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14 13	15.41	17.05	..
TSINANFU...dep.	..	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15 08	17.39	20.20	3.06
TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	1 .31	Day	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.4	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
CENTRAL.....dep	..	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.28	14 54	17.01	19.21	..	5.15
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	8.00

R. Restaurant Cars.
S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North. (BRANCH LINE) **To Woosung Forts.**

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16 00	18.10	19.50	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.25	14.59	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16 27	18.37	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.36	15.01	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18 45	20.25	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.15	8.05	11 05	13.10	15.35	18.05	19.45	21.15

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" **MAIN LINE.** **ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10. 00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15.13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Songkiang .....dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....	....
Kashing .....dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....	....
Yehzah .....dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan.....dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....
Hangchow..... .....dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	.	....	....	6 30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... dep.	..	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10 00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	...	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.38
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	...	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16 30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	.. .	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang..... dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10 45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14.05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Siccawei..... dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	....	....	11.51	14.21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU **KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.** **ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO**

Konzen Chiao... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou..... dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun. dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou..... arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzen Chiao... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB
Autumn Race Meeting, 1917

TODAY

Second Day 13th November
THE SHANGHAI STAKES
THE RACING STAKES
AND EIGHT OTHER EVENTS.

The Races Will Commence at 11.15 a.m. Prompt.

The Tiffin Interval will be after the Third Race.

The public can obtain Tickets of Admission either from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the GATE.

SEASON TICKETS, covering the remaining Two Official Race Days as well as the "Off" Day:
For Gentlemen. . Price $6 each
For Ladies . . . . . Price $3 each

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only:—
For Gentlemen. . Price $3 each
For Ladies . . . . . Price $2 each

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
15823

Shanghai Race Club

SELLING LOTTERIES.

Lotteries will be held at the Grand Stand at 9.15 p.m. TO-DAY, Tuesday, on the following Races:—

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES (PONIES)
THE FLYAWAY PLATE
THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES (PONIES EXTRA)

Members of the Country, Shanghai, Masonic and American Clubs are cordially invited to be present and participate in the Lotteries.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
15824

Central Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
14 The Bund.
15831

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

To obviate possible trouble and inconvenience to consumers, the Gas Company calls special attention to the necessity there is, during the Winter months, for providing against the possible freezing of the water in the meters. All meters in exposed positions should be carefully covered, by being boxed in and packed round with sawdust, or in some such manner.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 12th November, 1917.
15825

Business and Official Notice are Continued on Page 13

Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN RACE MEETING, 1917

NOTICE

ONLY Bank-notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:—
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Bank of China (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Communications (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Taiwan
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
15728

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following money orders have been lost and declared null and void:

No. 6494, for Tls. 97.90, issued by Chung Hwa Bank, No. 15, for Tls. 221,833, issued by Ling Ta Ching (林大成), payable by Hong Ziang (鴻祥) No. 10772, for Tls. 730.50, issued by Dong Fong (同豐) and one for Tls. 1,000, issued by Yang Ching Woo (Fah Kee) (楊利發記) in favour of Pai Shing Kee (沛磬記), all due on the 30th day of the 9th moon (November 14, 1917). Also one issued by Dong Fong Tai (同豐泰) in name of Yung Tong Kee (永堂記) for Tls. 1,000, due on the next 30th day of the 3rd moon.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating or accepting the above whenever forthcoming.

CHOW SHING KEE (周興記)
Shanghai, November 10, 1917.
15811

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 1828 for 250 shares Nos. 63741/63990 in the name of Mr. Tsun Yuen Chong, Shanghai, is declared lost, and if same is not forthcoming by November 30th, 1917, it will be considered null and void, and a new certificate will be issued in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
15662

The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

COUPON NO. 12.

HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER are hereby notified that the above Coupon, representing the Interim Dividend of 1/6 per share, less income tax at 5/- in the £, will be payable on and after the 12th November, 1917, and may be negotiated at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Coupons must be listed upon the Company's forms, which may be had on application to the above-mentioned Bank, and must be left two clear days previous to payment, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Saturdays excepted, on and after Monday, the 12th November, 1917.
15805

RING UP **3809**
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey ?
=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1911 (Obligations a 6%)

Aucune operation de transfert ne sera enregistree du 19 au 30 Novembre inclus.

Par Ordre,
Le Secretaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911
(6% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 19th to 30th November, both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.
15804

ANNOUNCEMENT

"V" MODES
NO. 20 NANKING ROAD,
Flat No. 4.
Ladies' blouses and lingerie,
Children's clothing a speciality.

"V" MODES
No. 20, Nanking Road.
15520

When you think of Szechuen Province Think of
WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, W. China.
Born 1915 — Still Existing

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS
ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

"MODERN"
DUPLICATOR — PRINTER
Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.
WILL MAKE 50 COPIES
WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON
From $12.00 to $20.00 according to size
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

WEST 1211
"THE MOTOR HOUSE"
FOR
MOTOR TROUBLES
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

It Is The Greatest "Bargain"
ever offered to the public. Outfitting and drapery goods at prices absolutely below cost. We are quitting positively.
Time of sale limited
CANTOROVITCH
"QUITS"
103 Broadway, Shanghai.

THE SHANGHAI SANITARIUM
ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC
The Opening of Offices and Treatment Rooms
At 162a Bubbling Well Road,
SHANGHAI, CHINA
Battle Creek Sanitarium (U. S. A.)
System of dietetic, hydrotherapeutic, and Electro. Therapeutic Treatments a speciality.
15826

High-class Provisions
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.
FRESH SAMLI
$0.75 per lb.
FRESH & SALT HERRINGS
25 cents each
American Salt Mackerel
60 cents each
Motor Delivery Service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639.

Schaefer Beer
Light and Dark
The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.
Try it once and you will buy it always!
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Tel. North 639
15492.

Declaration of Loss

Bank orders: One No. 1974, for Tls. 1,000 and the other No. 1999 for Tls. 500, issued by the National Commercial Bank, due on the 28th and 30th days of the 9th moon respectively. (November 12 and 14, 1917) have been lost.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating or accepting the same, as cancellations have been made at the said bank.

KWANG TA CIGARETTE CO.
上海廣大烟公司
November 10, 1917.
15812

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nich-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

"Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1948
In No. 11, facing park, a large bedroom with closed verandah and sitting room combined. Bathroom attached. Suitable for small family

Oriental House
31 Boone Road
Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
15268

TO LET. Comfortable room with bathroom attached suitable married or single with board at moderate terms, also attic room. 12A Quinsan Gardens.
15818 N.13.

TO LET: One large room, with verandah and bathroom. Please apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.
15800

TO BE LET: Unfurnished, self-contained flat in Kiukiang Road, two large rooms, two boys' rooms, large kitchen, bathroom (porcelain bath), lift, backstairs. Rent Tls. 75. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.
15806 N.13.

TO LET: Furnished flat, consisting of a bedroom, sitting and dining-room, hot and cold bath, with attic, kitchen and stable if desired. Suitable for bachelor or married couple. Near the Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.
15751 N.13.

NURSING

PRIVATE NURSE, holding excellent certificate; maternity and sick nursing. Miss O'Hara, 375 Avenue Joffre, Telephone: West 404.
15745 N.15.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BACHELOR would like to join, as paying guest, a refined French or American family in Western district. No boarding houses need reply. Would like garage accommodation. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.
15830 N.15.

WANTED BY BACHELOR, an apartment, preferably furnished, consisting of bedroom, sitting-dining room, kitchen, bath, etc., in Central or Western district. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.
15830 N.15.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED lessons on the Ukulele by gentleman. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.
15790 N.13.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Stenographer with fair experience. Apply to R. D. Stafford, Associated Mission Treasurer, 9 Hankow Road.
15829 N.15.

WANTED, an experienced dressmaker for a local dressmaking establishment. Apply in writing to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.
15816.

WANTED: Junior office assistant (Britisher). Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
15813 N.14.

WANTED, a well-educated youth, about 19 or 20, American or British, of good appearance and address. Must have knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Moderate salary to commence with. An excellent opportunity for an ambitious young man to learn a lucrative profession. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.
t.f.o.

OFFICES TO LET

VERY desirable first-floor office of about 900 square feet, in one of the newest and most centrally located office buildings in Shanghai. North and south exposures, steam heat and flush lavatories. Within block of Bund and Customs jetty. For further particulars and inspection address to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.
15768 N.13.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. No. 59 Yu Yuen Road, newly-constructed, detached residence. Hot and cold water, tennis lawn, garage. Tls. 115 per month. Apply to the China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
15785.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY (beginner) desires position as steno-typist. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.
15822 N.15.

AN experienced young man seeks position as clerk and office assistant, moderate salary expected. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.
15827 N.15.

AMERICAN, university graduate, well-recommended, with general office experience, wants position as bookkeeper, or other office work. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.
15821 N.13.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Complete show cases suitable for stores. Owner given up business. Will accept any reasonable offer. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.
15828 N.14.

FOR SALE: Pure white Maltese terrier, male. Only one of its kind in Shanghai. Splendid watchdog. Buyer must guarantee good home: owner leaving Shanghai. Price Tls. 125. Apply Room 55, Kalee Hotel.
15796

FOR SALE: A fine building site on Yu Yuen Road, foreign Title Deed. Area 3 mow 2 fun 8 li 6 hao. Low price owing to high exchange. For further particulars apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.
15794 N.13.

FOR SALE: A fireless cooker; save coal! Also a Remington typewriter No. 11. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.
15808 N.14.

WANTED: Bentley's complete phrase code, in one volume. Second-hand. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.
15814 N.16.

FOR SALE: Desirable property on Avenue Joffre, consisting of Mow 2.115. of land and 2 semi-detached residences thereon. In good repair and recently renovated. Annual return Tls. 1,680. Price Tls. 19,000. British Title Deed. Splendid opportunity for realty investment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.
15690